

The Hongkong Telegraph

(ESTABLISHED 1881.)

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October 6, 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 78. 2 p.m. 78.
Humidity 74. 85.

October 6 1914. Temperature 6 a.m. 75. 2 p.m. 83.
Humidity 77. 53.

WEATHER FORECAST
FAIR.
Barometer 30.03

2925 號七十月八年寅甲

TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1914.

二拜禮 號六拾英倫

SINGLE COPY 10 CENTS
\$36 PER ANNUM.

TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS

THE ALLIES ALERT REGARDING THE GOEBEN AND THE BRESLAU.

TSINGTAU GERMANS MAKE A NIGHT ATTACK.

Japanese Reply with Violent Fire.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

Oct. 5, 4.20 p.m.

An official statement issued at Antwerp states that the situation is unchanged.

Tsingtau Germans Defeated.

A Tokyo official statement says that 350 Germans made a night attack from Tsingtau and were defeated, 47 being killed. The Japanese casualties were five killed and eight wounded.

Czar at the Front.

A message from Petrograd says the Czar has arrived at headquarters.

Violent Fighting in France.

Oct. 5, 4.25 p.m.

A Paris communiqué states:—

The battle on the Left Wing continues violently north of the Oise. The result is undecided. We have been obliged at some points to give ground. There is no change elsewhere.

Railway Control.

Oct. 5, 8.45 p.m.

The Chinese have consented to the Japanese controlling the Weihai Railway.

Huge German Losses.

A message from Rome says the Russian Embassy announces that the Germans in East Prussia lost 72,000 men. Two Russian armies are advancing on Allenstein from the west and south.

The Breslau and the Goeben.

Oct. 5, 2.40 p.m.

A message from Constantinople states that the Ambassadors of the Entente say the closing of the Dardanelles affects Turkey more than the Allies; consequently, if Turkey wishes, it may be closed indefinitely. The Allies' Fleet cannot withdraw until the Goeben and the Breslau are in a true sense Turkish warships. German crews are still aboard the warships. Although they are flying the Turkish flag, the vessels are still liable to the influence of Germany.

The Siege of Tsingtau.

The Consul General for Japan sends us the following report regarding the siege of Tsingtau, which he received to-day:—
The following report was published by the Department of War on the 5th inst.

On the 2nd October the enemy's infantry, numbering about 350, made a night attack against our picket party in front of our right wing. We were fully prepared for this attack, as it was expected, judging from their previous movements, so we at once concentrated violent fire upon them and drove them back. Their losses were one officer killed, 47 bodies abandoned, and 9 prisoners captured. Our casualties were 5 dead and 8 wounded.

The enemy is firing incessantly from land and sea.
On the 4th our heavy gun artillery bombarded the German gunboat Illis when she came nearer, and four shots hit her hull, in consequence of which the vessel retired out of range.

TELEGRAMS.

TURKISH EARTHQUAKE VERY HEAVY DEATH-ROLL.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph."]

London, Received Oct. 6.

A message from Smyrna states that an earthquake partly destroyed the carpet manufacturing towns of Isarta and Barbur. The death-roll was very heavy.

SUB ROSA.

Mr. Spencer Leigh Hughes and the Kaiser.

Mr. Spencer Leigh Hughes, in the *Daily News* of August 11, writes:—

About sixteen years ago it fell to my lot to see the German Emperor repeatedly at close quarters in very interesting circumstances. I saw him mounted on a big grey horse entering Jerusalem in a mood of exaltation and arrayed like a Crusader. I also witnessed his ascent of the Mount of Olives, and his descent, in a style reminding one of the road to the Derby. I also saw fireworks let off in his honour on Mount Lebanon on Nov. 5—there being no connection with Guy Fawkes, as by a mere coincidence the Emperor landed at Haifa on that date. And again I saw him in the streets of Damascus, at Jaffa (or Joppa), and contemplating the ruins of Baalbec—where, amid those sublime ruins, the Turks have put up a showy modern tablet to commemorate the visit.

There is, however, another experience connected with that trip which I took with the Emperor, or he with me—or perhaps we may compromise the matter and say we went together. It is an experience which none who was present is likely to forget—I heard the German Emperor preach a sermon from the pulpit of a church in Jerusalem. Need I say it was a great occasion? We had to be up early in the morning, and all those who attended the service had to wear either uniform, or what are generally known as dress clothes. So I had to walk through the streets of Jerusalem in the early sunshine dressed up as if I was off to the opera—a trying experience giving one a feeling, and perhaps, the appearance, of dissipation.

The service was long, the day was hot, and the church was crowded. Moreover, all present except a few very distinguished people had to stand the whole time. The Emperor and Empress had chairs in front of everyone else, just opposite the preachers. And a choir was formed of about five and twenty men from the Imperial yacht, the Hohenzollern—a powerful choir, whose bass voices resounded and reverberated through the building as they sang in German the hymn that Carlyle has translated, beginning "A sure stronghold our God is still." I still remember the polite and almost deferential smile of a Turkish officer standing near me—a smile he maintained all through the singing and the sermons, as if neither assenting nor objecting to anything he heard.

The reader will observe that I use the word "sermons"—and there were three, each of them being in itself long enough to be three. As the officiation was still in progress I thought of some lines by Gilbert about those whom he imagined to be condemned to listen to sermons.

From mystical Germans.
Who preach from ten to four.
The first divine was, I believe, a Berlin court chaplain, and of course he did not stint the supply, but kept on and on with immense staying power. Then came the local German pastor appointed to the church itself, and as he probably knew he was not likely to get another opportunity of preaching to an Emperor and an

Empress at close quarters he made the most of his chance. When the second divine had at length (and it was at length) finished I heard a little suppressed sigh of relief from my friend the Turkish officer.

He seemed to think that what, no doubt, he regarded as the trouble was now over—but not! Up rose the War Lord of Potsdam, and he marched into the pulpit as if it was a captured citadel. Then he brought his heels together smartly, and he began to preach away with what Byron calls "forty-person power." My knowledge of the German language is not extensive, and so I was not able to follow exactly what the august preacher was talking about, nor was I always sure whether he was tackling a guttural or clearing his throat. He may have been explaining or expounding some abstruse point of doctrine, or he may have been teaching some moral lesson. All I know is that each sentence, whether about doctrine or conduct, sounded like a command rattled out to troops in the field.

At last, like Homer, he ceased, and about the only word I was able to recognise without any doubt whatever—and I was glad to hear it—was "Ah-men," uttered as if the preacher meant "Attention" or "Shoulder arms." My Turkish friend who had begun to look rather dejected during this third sermon, brightened up when it ended, and when he could see there would be no more. I, too, had had as much as any reasonable man could wish for in that particular line, but I was glad I had stood it out, for one has not often the chance of hearing the Kaiser in the pulpit and in Jerusalem.

And then he and the Empress, and the group of giant officers specially selected for height and bulk, marched away out of the church. It was not until they were out of the building that the Turkish officer who had so much interested me let himself go. He said "Phew!" He wiped his forehead, and then he actually grinned. Had any of the German secret service police who swarmed Palestine at the time seen this gentlemanly officer from Constantinople chuckling behind the back of the Emperor, no doubt there would have been a trial for *lese-majeste*.

That was no doubt the most remarkable experience I went through in that high pressure pilgrimage, when the Emperor insisted on rising at about four o'clock every morning to the sound of trumpets, with the result that all the cooks and hens in a vast area added to the din. There is one other incident, however, which I have always remembered with pleasure, and its recollection gives me peculiar satisfaction at the present juncture. We were in Jaffa, where they say there are more beggars to the square yard than anywhere else in the world. Of course there were crowds of Germans—indeed, not far off there was a German colony—and naturally enough they were giving themselves great airs because of the visit of their Emperor.

Some attempt had been made to illuminate Jaffa—rather a feeble attempt, but well meant. Cheap tallow candles, fixed in sconcers at the bottom of lanterns, were put up here and there. One of these was placed over the doorway to an hotel, and the candle was melting, so that a dirty stream of tallow was trickling down into the gutter. In the doorway stood a fat German in dinner dress, with an enormous shirt front, and he gazed around as though he owed the place. Suddenly his complacency was upset because the lantern was also upset, or slipped over, and a great pool of filthy tallow was emptied down his face and shirt front! He had a good deal to say—but I have already explained, my knowledge of German is limited. S.H.

GERMANS IN ENGLAND.

A Further Batch of Interesting Letters.

The following letters are from the *Globe*:—

Another Reason.

If any further reason was needed for at once getting rid of our alien enemy in some effectual way, it is provided in the notices we have received of the probability of our aeroplanes dropping improvised letter bags about the country with news from the front. Needless to say that if, by chance, any of these letter bags are picked up and opened by some of the enemy within our gates, their long-looked-for contents will never reach those to whom they are addressed.

FIAT JUSTITIA.

"Mad Over Spies."

I was very glad indeed to see your note on the "Germans in England," and so far from the editor of the *Globe* being "mad over spies," he has the sincere thanks of every Englishman for calling the attention of Government to the shameful abuse of that hospitality which England has so lavishly shown. As regards the school-girls and governesses, there is no fear of their lacking assistance in their distress; but as to those who show every day in London and other large cities their contempt for Englishmen, if they cannot be confined in ships or compounds they should be transported to Ascension or St. Helena.

A. H. B.

Enemies in Our Midst.

From the number of sloppy letters appearing in the Press concerning Germans and Austrians in this country, it is very evident that few realise our danger, and especially that in our midst. This ignorant apathy is disgusting. This war is a wanton attack on Belgium and France, but we know perfectly well that the German objective is London. Remember we are fighting a nation that has thrown off the cloak of civilisation. Germany is out for conquest, ruthless and barbaric, and will stick at nothing, and it is when our nerves are a bit jumpy that the Germans in this country will act.

These Germans are not fools. They have had their plans matured for years, though wireless telegraphy has spoiled their plot.

Registration is a farce. It is not only giving the police added work, it is playing it into the hands of the enemy. The immediate sequel to this letter will be an outcry by sloppy sentimentalists who will accuse me of scare-mongering. I therefore draw their attention to the following:—

How many of our sentries have already been attacked?

How many suspicious aliens arrested near bridges, &c.?

How many Germans have been caught with explosives in their possession?

How many Germans have been arrested, but not convicted, for having homing pigeons?

TERENCE ARMED.
London, August 25.

A Disgusted Reader.

I am astonished at your mistaken courtesy to your naturalised German correspondents. That Germans should have the effrontery and bad taste to write to our newspapers to teach Englishmen manners would be excruciatingly funny were it not beyond a joke. Such persons would be much better employed in Germany teaching their own countrymen how to behave towards the England which they

affect to love, or while here they might employ their time and their exceptional abilities and opportunities in searching out and delivering to the police the villain spies (of their former nationality) who are plotting against the land which shelters and enriches themselves. Would German newspapers in Berlin treat English correspondents as you have, and need you fillist your readers with any more pro-German letters?—Your disgusted reader.

F. W. DEHANE SMALL.
Coleherne Court, S. W.

A German's Views.

Perhaps you will have the courtesy to insert my humble contribution as well. I am a German myself (I am sorry to say), but I have lived in England for nearly twenty years, am married to an English wife, and during all these twenty years I have practically associated with English people only. All my sympathies are with England, and I have become an almost rabid admirer of English people, English character, English life, English institutions, and in fact everything English. I have watched Germany and the Germans during all these years.

During the last decades the Germans, or at least a large and growing proportion of them, have grown so callous, so brutal, so vulgar, that I now absolutely abhor Germany and the Germans as a nation. Yet I have never become naturalised because I did not realise the importance of such an act, and I ever dreamed that German folly would break out in the fashion it has now broken out. Nor did I suspect German policy to be so ruthless as it has now shown itself to be, a fact which must make all decent minded Germans ashamed of their nationality. It has been my intention for some months past to become naturalised in order to obtain the vote, as I had strong feelings regarding the Irish question, and I have meanwhile applied for naturalisation. However, the question of being naturalised or not is not of foremost importance, for many a German has, no doubt, become naturalised for business or other material reasons and advantages although his feelings and sympathies may still be entirely German, whereas in my case you have a German, who is now an alien enemy (and by law his wife is an alien enemy too, although born in "dear, dirty, old London"), with sentiments which it would be well for every Englishman to entertain.

The incredible, horrible, and altogether low spy system which has been exposed, naturally must create extreme bitterness in all English hearts, and I quite admit that it is difficult for Englishmen to continue showing that fairness and courtesy which is so essentially English. Yet may I ask the question whether your correspondents would like to see me deported, decapitated, or burned at the stake? I have scores of personal friends and acquaintances in England, all people of standing who would come forward most heartily in order to vouch for my loyalty and sentiments. It seems to me that most of your correspondents would be glad to see that ruthlessness employed, which is so "heavily German," and against which all really cultured people and nations are now fighting.—Your obedient servant.

BRITISH SUBJECT IN SPE.
St. Albans, Herts.

The correspondent who signs himself "British Subject in Spe" professes his ardent love for England and all things English—a love apparently begotten by his own anomalous position, after twenty years' residence, as a non-naturalised German. His sudden desire for naturalisation is, to say the least of it, suspicious. "Would your correspondent," he asks, "like to see me deported, decapitated, or burned at the stake?" No! but we should like to see "British Subject in Spe" (let him choose some other name) in some quiet spot, considering the fast-rising tide of the English nation, and its depths by recent revelations of the "Spy peril," and the brutal behaviour of German soldiers, your correspondent has exercised a wise discretion in remaining anonymous.

CH. RAMSDALE-GIDNEY.
Junior Army and Navy Club.
Epsom Road, S. W.

TELEGRAMS.

NEWS FOR BUSY MEN.

CONDENSED.

An official Japanese statement outlines recent incidents in the siege of Tsingtau.

Although the Turkish flag is flown by the Goeben and Breslau, German crews remain on board.

An earthquake has partially destroyed the carpet manufacturing towns of Isarta and Barbur, the death-roll being very heavy.

The British and French Ambassadors to Turkey say that Turkey may, if she wishes, close the Dardanelles indefinitely.

According to the British and French Ambassadors to Turkey, the Allies' Fleet cannot withdraw from the Dardanelles until the Goeben and Breslau are in a true sense Turkish warships.

NEWS.

Further war news from various sources is given to-day.

Further notes on the crisis appear on page 4.

General news and an article on the break-up of the Triple Alliance appear on page 3.

"Our Contemporaries" appears on page 2, commercial news on page 9 and log book on page 6.

Mr. Alfred Sze, Chinese Ambassador to London, was entertained by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce yesterday.

DON'T FORGET.

TO-DAY.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

TO-MORROW.

Bijou Theatre 9.15 p.m.
Victoria Theatre 9.15 p.m.

Friday, October 9.

Messrs. W. Powell Ltd. Meeting of Shareholders—noon.

Saturday, October 10.

Amateur Boxing Tournament at City Hall.

Meeting of Shareholders of the Dairy Farm Co. Ltd.—12.15 p.m.

Monday, October 12.

Sale of Steamers: Hoi Ming and Hoi Wa.—G. P. Lammett—noon.

Monday, October 13.

French Convent Sale of Work. Wednesday, November 15.

Licensing Sessions.

decapitated, or burned at the stake?" No! but we should like to see "British Subject in Spe" (let him choose some other name) in some quiet spot, considering the fast-rising tide of the English nation, and its depths by recent revelations of the "Spy peril," and the brutal behaviour of German soldiers, your correspondent has exercised a wise discretion in remaining anonymous.

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MITSUI BUSSAN KAISHA.

Hongkong, June 11th, 1913.

Hongkong, 16th August, 1910

LESSONS IN CHINESE.

MR. LI HON FAN, a Chinese
graduate versed in litera-
ture, has been a teacher to
European officials and merchants
in this Colony for over ten years.
He has a good method of train-
ing Europeans to pass in the
Chinese examination, and is
possessed of a first rate certificate
as a Chinese teacher. He has
also a good knowledge of Man-
darin and Hakka.

Those who intend learning the
Chinese language are requested
to write c/o "Hongkong Tele-
graph" office or direct to 39
Cochrane Street, 1st floor.

Hongkong, 29th Jan., 1912.

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Hongkong, 1st October, 1913.

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Hongkong, July 14, 1914.

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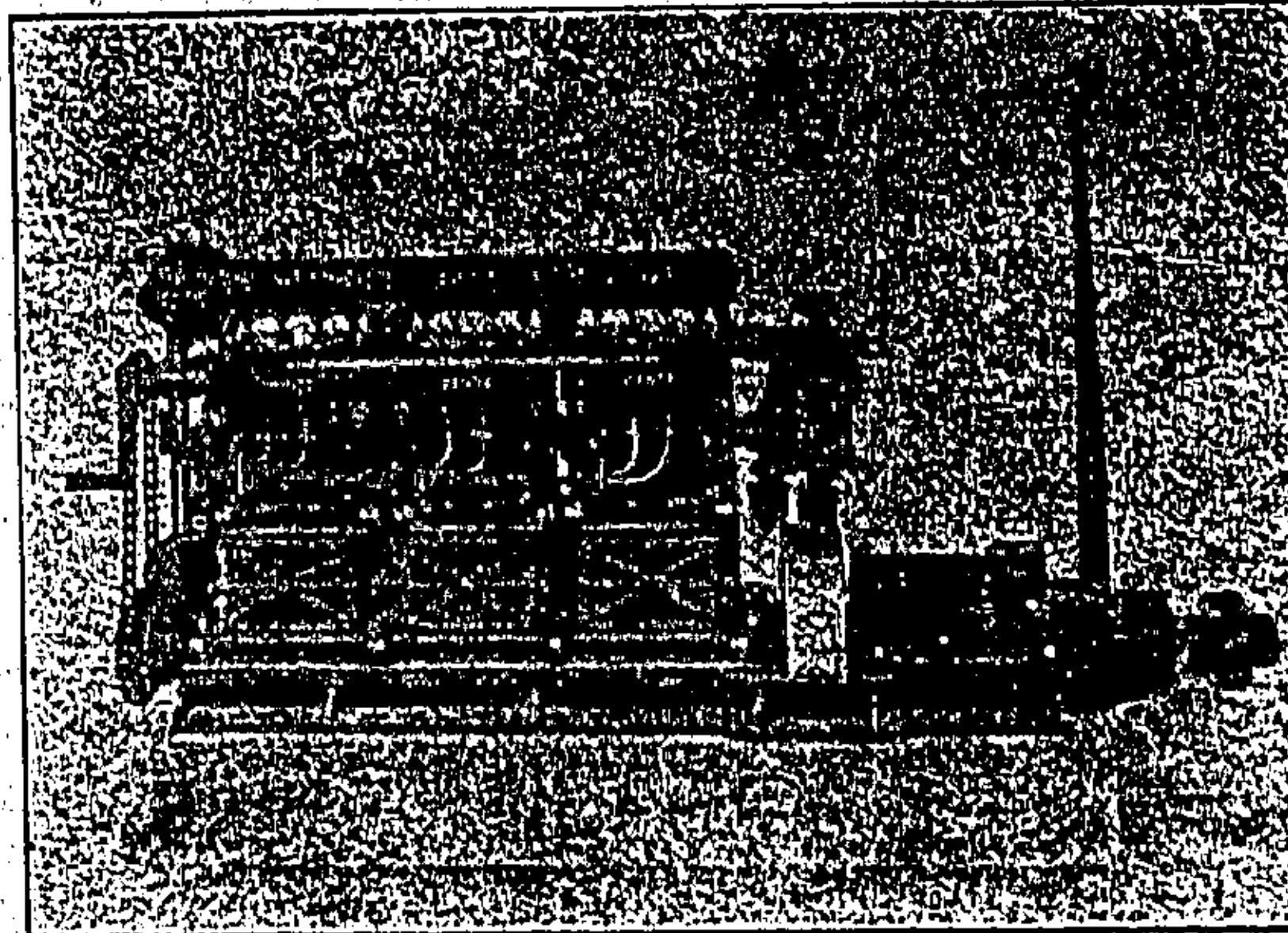
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Developing, Printing & Enlarging.
Hongkong, 18th July, 1913.

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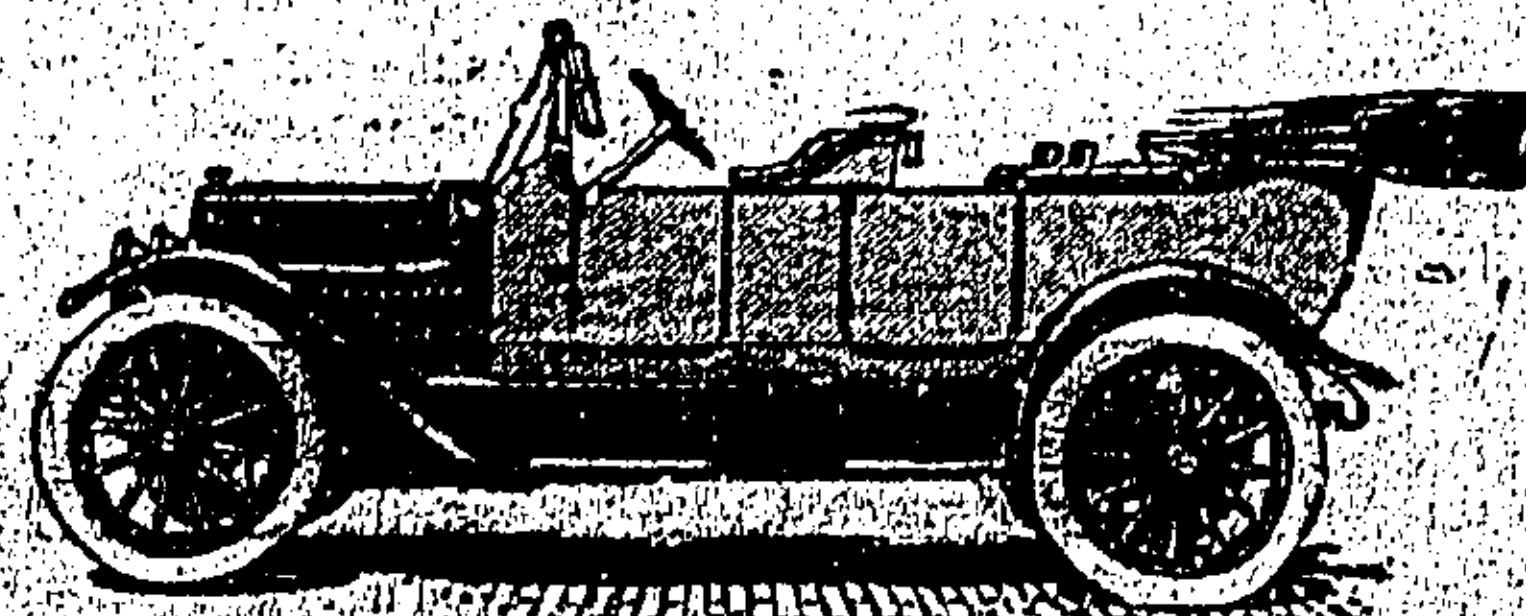
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OUR
CONTEMPORARIES.

South China Morning Post.

U. S. Merchant Marine.
Much space is devoted in late
American newspapers to the
novel proposal advanced by Mr.
John Wansmaker, a Philadelphia
merchant "prince," for the
acquisition by the United States
Government of the ships, owned
by the Hamburg-America Linie
and the North German Lloyd,
which are now lying idle in
American ports. Although it be
admitted that American foreign
trade is sure to be extended, as a
result of the war in Europe, and
granting that the emergency is
due to previous American reliance
upon foreign shipping, it is
devoutly to be hoped that
the American Government will
not be deceived by a scheme
which would involve it in
difficulties, if not dangers.

Daily Press.

The Attack on German Trade.
While the war lasts, British
manufacturers have an opportu-
nity of developing their business
both at home and abroad as
they have never had before and
may never get again. It will be
a very long time before Germany
will recover her former trade in
the countries with whom she is
now at war. For all the suffering
they are undergoing, and will
have yet for a long time to under-
go, they will hold Germany here-
after to account. As one writer
has strikingly said: "Germany's
power for evil has been accelerated
by her rapid commercial expan-
sion to which, in her misplaced
confidence, England has contrib-
uted a substantial share." Eng-
land is not likely to make
the same mistake a second time.
Germany may depend upon it
that by her ruthless assault upon
the tenets of public morality and
the doctrines of international law,
thus bringing about a war
unequalled in its magnitude and
sacrifice of life in the history of
the world, she has dealt to her
commerce a blow from which
she is not likely to recover in half
a century.

China Mail.

The War and Patents.
The Board of Trade has set up
the necessary machinery to carry
out the Act, and has issued rules
from which it appears that they
may, on the application of any
person, and subject to such terms
and conditions, if any, as they
may think fit, order the avoidance
or suspension of the rights of
patent and registers of trade
marks of aliens. The Board,
before granting any such applica-
tion, may require to be satisfied
on three points.

The first point of which the
Board will require to be satisfied
is that the patentee, licensee, or
proprietor is the subject of a
state at war with His Majesty.
This point looks very simple and
easy of proof, but when the time
comes it may raise difficulties that
are not apparent to those who are
not well posted as to preparations
of our enemies. The Board of
Trade will no doubt rule—and,
indeed, we think they must do
so—that the person appearing on
the Register as patentee, licensee,
or proprietor, must be regarded
as such, and not a third party who
may subsequently appear.

A. and F. Pears and Lever
Brothers.
An extraordinary general meet-
ing of A. and F. Pears (Limited)
was held last month to consider
the proposed working agreement
with Lever Brothers (Limited).
The Chairman (Sir Thomas H.
Dewar) said that for some time
the directors had been consider-
ing the best means of further
consolidating the business and
bringing the shareholders larger
dividends, and it was with those
objects that the working agree-
ment with Lever Brothers was
submitted. After some discus-
sion the formal resolutions with
reference to the agreement were
carried unanimously.

For a good solid meal a la
Carte or Table d'Hôte with
Wines & Liquors of the Best
—ALEXANDRA CAFE

GENERAL NEWS.

Sarawak Pensioners.
An order is published in the Official Sarawak Gazette, signed by the Rajah, in these terms:—
"I hereby direct that officers of the Sarawak Government service retired on pension shall not accept the position of chairman or director of any company or association carrying on or formed to carry on within the territory of Sarawak trading, mining or planting operations, or having any other object or purpose; nor shall such officers become associated in any manner with the management of or hold shares in any such companies or associations without having previously obtained my permission in writing to do so. This order shall apply to all officers who have already retired as well as to those who may hereafter retire on pension and any contravention thereof will render an officer liable to forfeiture of his pension."

New Fibre Producer in Indo-China.

As a result of the spread of the water hyacinth in the waters of Cambodia and other parts of Indo-China, there have been investigations made in that colony as to the possible uses of the plants. In connection with the discussion, a French professor, named Perrot, has announced to the Chamber of Commerce at Saigon the results of experiments he has made with the plant as a fibre producer. He has extracted the stalk, and finds that after drying it can be made into serviceable rope and twine, as well as coarse thread suitable for matting and sailcloth, and its use in Indo-China is suggested for bags for rice and other grain exports in place of the jute bags now imported. On a native loom it produces a strong flexible cloth of about the same quality as jute. The fibre takes dyes readily and has high tenacity.

Royal Shirt-cutters.

Queen Alexandra, Princess Victoria, and Princess Margaret of Denmark (who is staying at Marlborough House) are taking a practical part in providing comforts for wounded soldiers and sailors, and spend much of their time in cutting out shirts and other garments and making them ready for those who will do the actual sewing.

British Scientists in Australia.

A section of the British Science Congress, comprising 15 members, visited various places of scientific interest in the Maitland district of New South Wales recently. Later they went to the Municipal Council's quarry at Mount Harris, to view peatens in lower marine tuff. Returning to town, they travelled through the coal fields, to Cessnock, where the Aberdare Extended Colliery was inspected. The party then visited Grete, Allandale, Branxton, Lochinvar, and Farley.

Jewish Loyalty.

The Jewish Chronicle, in its current issue, says:—"We Jews, whether England is to us the loved country of our birth or the equally beloved country of our adoption, will go forward, our one inspiring motive our affection for England, our one stern resolve that come what may her cause shall prevail. If we cannot do more we cannot do less, for, we repeat, England has been all she could be to Jews. Jews will be all they can be to England."

Rough on Smokers.

Inquiries among local Sydney tobaccoists as to whether the war would affect the cost of tobacco and cigarettes show that smokers of the Turkish weed will suffer most. "Turkish tobacco," said one of Sydney's leading cigarette manufacturers, "has already risen 41 a pound, and will probably go up to an exorbitant price, owing to the market being practically cut off by the war. Virginian tobacco has also been on the rise during the past year or so, though another increase is not anticipated at present, owing to the fact that the sea route between America and Australia is being kept open."

—Sydney Evening News.

If you have lost your appetite, one of the big variety of delicatessen dishes at the ALEXANDRA CAFE is sure to tempt you.

NOTICE



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BREAK-UP OF THE TRIPLE ALLIANCE.

Italy's decision not to support her allies in the present war has justified the expectations of all those who knew her position in the Triple Alliance. Reason stood at the cradle of her alliance with Germany and Austria, and no sentiment has ever superseded to warm and soften it. But calculations come and go with circumstances, and alliances based on them must also change. None other than Bismarck himself, the creator of the Triple Alliance, recognised this when he said, "Eternal duration is assured to no treaty between Great Powers, and it would be unwise to regard it as affording a permanently stable guarantee against all possible contingencies which in the future may modify the political, material, and moral conditions under which it was brought into being."

Italy first sought an alliance with Germany only. Crispien's recently published memoirs record how the first question he put to Bismarck was: Would Germany support Italy in case of a war with France or Austria? These were Italy's two rivals—France, her rival in the Mediterranean, who had already been established in Algeria, who was known to entertain ambitions in Tunis and Tripoli, and who stood guard in Corsica at the very door of Italy; and Austria, her old enemy, who still ruled over millions of "unredeemed" sons of Italy in Dalmatia, Trieste, and the Southern Tyrol. It was against the two of them that Italy wanted Germany's help. But Bismarck refused. Against France, yes; against Austria, no. Rather than remain isolated Crispien chose to be with Germany against France. In 1882, after France had occupied Tunis, the hitherto Dual Alliance between Germany and Austria was extended to Italy as the third partner.

The Anglo-Italian Agreement.

The terms of this extension were never published. What is known is that Italy had been bound to her partners by two separate treaties, one with Germany and the other with Austria; that these treaties were renewable from time to time, and that they only provided for a common defensive policy on the Continent. The latter point is important because it contained the germ of the gradual decay of the extended alliance. It meant the exclusion from the operation of the treaties of all Mediterranean questions in which Italy was specially interested. This was no oversight. Bismarck knew well that Italy was bound to have a Mediterranean policy and to strive after hegemony in that basin. It was he himself who, in 1898, had written to Mezzini saying that "the mastery in the Mediterranean must be the constant thought of Italy, the aim of the Ministers and the fundamental idea of the Florence Cabinet." But since then, at the Berlin Congress, he had himself directed France to Tunis, and Germany having no Mediterranean interests of her own, he was averse from undertaking any obligations for the sake of Italy, which, however,

might bring him into conflict with England. However, Italy soon secured herself against any possible attack by France at sea by concluding in 1887 an agreement with this country which guaranteed her the maintenance of peace and the status quo in the Mediterranean.

The alliance was not popular in Italy. It did violence to her anti-Austrian sentiments, and it did nothing to help her in strengthening her position in the Mediterranean. It led, moreover, to a violent quarrel with France and resulted in a terrible Customs war which inflicted deep wounds on Italian commerce and industry and caused famine and riot in the land. Crispien, who was openly aiming at a war with France, was only with difficulty restrained by Bismarck, and the climax was reached when the Italian Government, in order to divert the people's discontent, rushed the country into the disastrous war with Abyssinia. Then came the reaction. Crispien fell, the tariff war with France ceased, and in 1900 an agreement, supplemented two years later by another, was concluded with France pledging the two countries not to attack any march upon one another in the Mediterranean but to allow France to take Morocco in return for Italy's annexation of Tripoli.

This was really the end of the Triple Alliance so far as Italy was concerned. Having come to terms with France in the Mediterranean, what more need had she of Germany and Austria, who invariably refused to guarantee her interests in those waters? Nevertheless the Triple Alliance was renewed in the very same year, 1902, in which Italy had obtained from Delcasse the satisfaction of her Mediterranean desires. But here even reason was no longer present. It was now sheer fear of Austria which stood sponsor to the alliance, for had she broken away from it she would have exposed herself to an attack from her former allies. With the conclusion of the Anglo-French Entente, even that fear greatly diminished, and the world saw in 1906 the singular spectacle of Italy supporting at Algiers France against Germany, and in 1909, at Racconigi, ostentatiously receiving the Tsar, who had travelled in a roundabout way to avoid Austrian territory, and entering with Russia into an agreement directed against Austria.

Italy's alliance with Germany and Austria became a piece of waste paper. It was useful to Italy in so far as it gave her an opportunity for laying her partners under tribute. It was thus that she was able to venture to attack Turkey, Germany's friend, in Tripoli, and to bind Austria to withhold her hands from Albania. For that reason it was again renewed in December, 1912. But apart from this Italy had no longer any need of the alliance. Her attention henceforth turned from the Mediterranean to "Italia Irredenta"—the "unredeemed Italy" under the Hapsburg crown, and the question when the alliance would turn into its opposite became a matter of time and opportunity. —Manchester Guardian.

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NOTES.

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FOR THE BATH, TOILET AND HOUSEHOLD. Used in the Bath it promotes healthy action of the skin, counteracts all effects of perspiration, and is refreshing and invigorating. It is especially useful for cleaning Jewellery, Silver and Plated Ware, etc.

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Hongkong Dispensary & Kowloon Dispensary.

Correspondents are requested to observe the rule which requires them to forward their names and addresses with communications addressed to the Editor, not necessarily for publication, but as an evidence of their bona fides.

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The rates of Subscription to the "Hongkong Telegraph" will be as follows:—

Daily issue—\$36 per annum.

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The rates per quarter and per month, proportional. Subscriptions for any period less than one month will be charged as for a full month.

The daily issue is delivered free when the address is accessible to messenger. Peak subscribers can have their copies delivered at their residences without any extra charge. On copies sent by post an additional \$1.80 per quarter is charged for postage.

The postage on the weekly issue to any part of the world is \$1.00 per quarter.

Single Copies, Daily, ten cents; Weekly, twenty-five cents (for cash only).

Advertisements and Subscriptions which are not ordered for a fixed period will be continued until countermanded.

(Payable in Advance.)

The "Hongkong Telegraph" is now on sale at, and will be delivered to subscribers by, the Dairy Farm Company, Ltd., Shamceen, Canton, who have been appointed our agents there.

By Order,

"HONGKONG TELEGRAPH."

DEATH.

WARRENER.—On September 29, 1914, at the Nursing Home, Shanghai, Dorothy May, wife of W. H. L. Warren; youngest daughter of H. Housom, Esq., of Aldershot, aged 21.

The Hongkong Telegraph.

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1914.

MARRIAGE—LATE OR EARLY.

As sharp a controversy as the over-powering excitement of the war will permit seems to be raging among some of American scientists, eugenicists, hygienists, etc., as to the age at which men should marry. The leaders of the opposing camps are Professors Roswell H. Johnson and Caspar L. Redfield. Briefly, the argument of the first is: "It is the tendency of the educated classes to marry later, and hence to multiply more slowly than their so-called inferiors. This will result ultimately in the deterioration of the race." Meanwhile his opponent argues: "Slow breeding, though it may lessen the quantity of the product, improves its quality."

Of course there must be a very great deal to be said in behalf of both contentions, but we who are laymen must leave it to the scientists to fight the matter out. At the same time one cannot refrain from saying that the expert in physical science is as unsatisfactory from the everyday, practical point of view of the man in the street, on questions of matrimony, as the expert in political economy or sociology. The ground which the *Telegraph* has always maintained in matters concerning eugenic marriages is that when the scientists, real or sham, and the cranks and quacks have all had their say, they will never alter the fact that Mr. A. gravitates towards Miss B. (we are speaking, of course, of the ordinary marriage of sentiment, into which questions of money or family policy do not necessarily enter) driven by some force which he neither can nor cares to explain. They marry, and the rest is a matter of luck. It has always been so, and always will be so. The same reply may be thrown at the head of the economist who would fain set the world right by means of reasoning which is perfectly sound on paper, but which, we fear, would never work out very satisfactorily in a world whose inhabitants are accustomed to settle their domestic affairs without appealing to theory. A marriage may be a "bad" one, whether physically or economically; but a couple in love will not thank anyone for telling them so, nor will any amount of talk persuade them from marrying if they are set on it.

To lay down a hard and fast rule in these matters is impossible; for, while one man can point to a union between middle-aged people that has had good results, another can bring a quite satisfactory case forward where both parties are actually under one and twenty. Of course even the most shadowy knowledge of physiology will tell us that children born of parents in their prime should be a greater asset to the race than those whose parents were either immature or old. But what the scientists refuse to see is that each generation lives rather for itself than for the generation to come. It may be selfish, but it is human nature. Therefore, when our afore-mentioned friend, the man in the street, talks of late and early marriages he does not look at the result that is to accrue in a hundred years' time, but at what will happen during the parties' own lifetime. Why, after all, should all the interest centre in the children yet unborn? Of course they have to be considered; but to have the grown-up children who are still living. And for those, we repeat, no rule can be laid down. One man marries young, and his whole future is blighted thereby; another does the same thing and is saved from a thousand pitfalls and made a successful man by what his friends would term his unwise act. Or one man of eight and thirty marries and becomes a "reformed character," and all goes well with him; another, of the same age, does likewise, only to find that seventeen or eighteen years of adult liberty have totally unfitted him for the restraints and responsibilities of married life. This light—and not the scientific—is, then, surely the one in which such a subject should be looked at.

The Highflyer's Feat.

The feat of H. M. S. Highflyer in sinking the armed merchantman Kaiser Wilhelm der Grosse should have something of a personal interest for many young naval officers, inasmuch as Captain Henry Tritton Baller, who was in command of the cruiser, was for several years in charge of the Royal Naval College at Dartmouth, and is, therefore, well-known to innumerable cadets, midshipmen and lieutenants. The incident, too, has some little connection with the Far East, for Captain Baller is the son of the late Admiral Sir Alexander Baller, who was at one time Commander-in-Chief on the China Station. That was many years ago, but the connection is one of some interest at the moment.

The Breslau and the Goeben.

The Allies are taking no chances over the conversion of the German cruiser Breslau and Goeben into Turkish warships. These vessels are apparently flying the Ottoman flag, but German crews are still aboard, and, as the Ambassadors of the Entente point out, they are still liable to influence by Germany. Therefore it is announced that the Allies' Fleet cannot withdraw from the region of the Dardanelles until the cruisers are, in the true sense, Turkish warships. We saw it recently announced that the Turkish Government paid 80 million marks for these two warships, which was generally considered a dear price, seeing that the both had been hit several times before they reached the Dardanelles. The idea in purchasing them seems to have been to calm the excitement over the acquisition, by Great Britain, of the new Turkish Dreadnought being built in England. Russia was especially concerned over the deal, as she had no boats in those parts equal to them; and it is stated that she was given an assurance that Turkish crews should be put on board. In view of present circumstances, Britain and France are pursuing the safe course in seeing that these cruisers do not fight against them again.

The War and the Publishing Season.

One of the many unconsidered trifles lying in the wake of the big war is its effect on the publishing world. October is here, and usually by this time everyone knows what all the new books of the autumn season are to be, and many are already on the market. As it is—! We have just looked through a whole week's issue of, respectively, the *Manchester Guardian* and the *Pall Mall Gazette*: two of the papers which "count" where the book world is concerned. Not a single publisher's announcement appears in the *Guardian*, nor even a notice of any book, recent or forthcoming. This is going to be a bad time for the poor authors. The nearest that the *Pall Mall* has to offer us is a twelve-inch-by-six advertisement of a new illustrated weekly: "Navy and Army Illustrated," and a half-page ditto of the *Times* "History of the War"—author not mentioned.

What the Public Wants.

All this, needless to say, tells its own tale. For the moment, the public—as well it may—has all its attention and interest fixed on the war, and wishes to hear of nothing else. Who, after all, wants novels or poetry or philosophy or science at a time when husbands, brothers, sons, sweethearts and dums are off to the war and may never return? The news from the front is supplying the ordinary reader at home—that ordinary reader being usually a woman, where the two first-mentioned classes of books are concerned—with all the poetry (surely the greatest in the world's history) necessary; and the same applies to the philosophy; while as to the fiction and the science, some of the newspaper reports are making themselves responsible for the first; and the second, in its most horribly practical form, is apparent in the case of aviators and mine-constructors.

DAY BY DAY.

STAND TO OUR WORK AND BE WISE—CERTAIN OF SWORD AND PEN.
WE ARE NEITHER CHILDREN NOR GODS, BUT MEN IN A WORLD OF MEN.

The Weather.

Lower level 8 a.m. Temp. 80; fine.
At the Peak 8 a.m. Temp. 72; fine.

The Mails.

Canadian Mail.—Closed at 2 p.m. to-day.
Siberian Mail.—Closed at 3 p.m. to-day.

Count the Columns.

Yesterday the *Telegraph* published 38 columns of solid reading matter. To-day there will be 35 published.

The Dollar.

The rate of the dollar on demand to-day is 1s. 9.7.10d.

Imprisonment and Stocks.

Six weeks' imprisonment and four hours' stocks was the sentence to-day passed on a Chinese, who was charged with being in a dwelling-house with intent to commit a felony.

Alleged Shooting Affray.

The Police Court proceeds in connection with the alleged shooting affray, the particulars of which were published in our "extra" last night, will, we understand, take place to-morrow.

Double Sentence.

A Chinese who was charged with stealing a purse, and with returning from banishment, was sent to prison for six weeks on the first charge and six months and four hours' stocks on the second, at the Police Court to-day.

Portuguese Consular Reception.

Inadvertently the name of Captain Correa, commander of the gunboat *Patria*, was omitted from the list of guests at the Portuguese Consular reception, a notice of which appeared in our columns yesterday.

A Severe Gale.

The S. S. *Derwent* which, arrived yesterday from Manila, with 300 Chinese on board, reports having experienced a severe gale and high, confused seas off the Paracels. From thence to port moderate N.E. winds and heavy swells were encountered.

Siberia Loses Anchor.

The S. S. *Siberia*, on her arrival in San Francisco harbour on August 23, was unfortunate enough to lose an anchor. The spot was immediately marked by means of a buoy, and it was anticipated that the recovery of the anchor would be easily and readily effected.

Checking a Habit.

The habit of ricksha coolies at the Kowloon Ferry Wharf, of running before the exit and impeding the passage of travellers by the ferry, should receive a se-back if the lesson taught to twenty of them this morning at the Police Court is of any avail. A score of them were charged with obstructing passengers, by Inspector Gordon, and they were each fined one dollar.

Harbour Offence.

The case remanded by Commander Basil Taylor, R.N., at the Marine Court, yesterday, in which the master of the steam launch *Taiching* was charged with failing to exhibit the regulation lights, and also failing to stop when called upon by the police, came up for hearing this morning, when Mr. Otto Kongsing, defended. After hearing the evidence, his Worship fined the defendant \$25.

Death of Mrs. Warren.

We regret to record the death of Mrs. W. H. L. Warren, which occurred at the Nursing Home, Shanghai, on September 29, following the birth of a son. The deceased lady was formerly Miss Dorothy May Housom, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Housom of Aldershot, and on December 6, 1913, was married to Mr. W. H. L. Warren, of Messrs. Jardine, Matheson & Co., at St. John's Cathedral, Hongkong. During the time before the couple proceeded to Shanghai, Mrs. Warren, who was only twenty-one years of age, made a large circle of friends by whom her untimely death will be much regretted.

NOTES ON THE CRISIS.

Triumphant Russia.

"The Favourable Moment."

The only point of real importance in wires to hand is Russia's achievement in East Prussia on the 3rd., and Reuter gives us, even here, nothing but the bare fact, Augustovro is a town about which no one seems to know very much, beyond the fact that it lies 138 miles to the North East of Warsaw on the Netta, a tributary of the Bug, and has a population of from thirteen to fourteen thousand. Perhaps, when the story of the fight there comes to be written in full, it will find that lasting fame has been thrust upon it. There seems no doubt but that Russia's share in the conflict up till now has been practically one big success, even if we go out of our way to accept some of the rumours of defeats spread by an unkindly German press.

The Allies' Progress.

And still the great battle continues on the Aisne, the enemy being driven yet farther northwards and the Allies, even where they are not acting more and more on the offensive, at least maintaining their ground. Evidently the real excitement hangs round about the Left Wing, the rest of the front enjoying a period of lull—perhaps the lull that proverbially comes before the storm. From Antwerp we hear nothing beyond the bald statement that the artillery battle is proceeding, the general situation still unchanged. From Kiauchau nothing; but to the philosophy Britisher, no news has always been good news, even though the Chinese, if we remember aright, put the proverb the other way about.

President Poincare and his Ministers.

Somehow one feels that there ought to be a happy significance in the tidings that M. Poincare, accompanied by the Premier and the War Minister, have elected to visit the armies in the field, for the context runs: "Hitherto the Ministers deemed that the favourable moment had not arrived." The fact that they are now off on their mission of congratulation would certainly seem to imply that the time has come round when they feel they can congratulate without fear of being premature. M. Poincare is not a man to do things hastily or the hollow till he is out of the wood.

Prayers for Peace.

It was a kind thought on the part of Mr. Woodrow Wilson to order prayers for peace throughout the United States. To judge from the papers of that country it is apparent that the bulk of thinking Americans are opposed to Germany, or at least feel that she forced this war on Europe. The last *Philadelphia Public Ledger* for instance, contains a three-column article by its London correspondent which is sub-headed, "A great struggle to preserve Europe from the jockboot of German militarism;" and, to judge from remarks in other periodicals, this writer's opinions are the popular ones. But as to this question of prayers for peace—well, of course it is right to pray for whatever makes for the welfare of mankind; and peace is usually supposed to do that. But do we want peace, other than on such terms as will absolutely bar a repetition of the present deplorable state of affairs? Some of the American papers are full of religious abuse of both contending parties for fighting at all; which is very nice in theory. Surely, however, it is time some people realised that there are occasions whereon it is more righteous to fight than to withhold the sword. Would these advocates for peace think a man a bully and a blackguard and a rascal in general for knocking down a ruffian who was half-killing a child? There will be plenty of time to talk about peace later; we have not quite done with war yet.

THE CHINESE AMBASSADOR.

Entertained by Chinese Chamber of Commerce.

Yesterday afternoon, after having dined with Mr. Ho Tung, Mr. Alfred Szé (Shi Shu-kee) the newly appointed Chinese Ambassador to London, who arrived by the *Mishima Maru*, was entertained at a reception arranged by the Chinese Chamber of Commerce. There were many leading Chinese residents and merchants present, among whom were:—The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak (Chairman, Chamber of Commerce) Mr. Ng Hon-sz, Mr. Chan Kai-ming, Mr. Ho Fook, Mr. Ho Kam-tong, Mr. Ho Wing, Mr. Ho Ho, Mr. Ho Kwong, Mr. Un Kam-wa, Mr. Lo Chin-cha, Mr. Ma Ying-tin, Mr. Sin Tak-fan, Mr. Yuen Ying-an, Mr. Chow Su-san, Mr. Chang Kang-yu, Mr. Young Hee, Dr. Ma Luk, Mr. Li Po-kwai, Mr. Chan Siu-ngan, Mr. U Hoi-cha, and Mr. Ip Lau-chuen (Secretary, Chamber of Commerce).

The guest was received at the entrance to the Chamber by the Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak and the committee of the Chamber. He proceeded to a dais, where he was accompanied by Mr. Lau Chu-pak, Mr. Lo Chun-ye, Mr. Ho Fook and Mr. Un Kam-wa.

Mr. Lau Chu-pak, in his address of welcome, observed that during the three years of the existence of the Republic of China, Mr. Szé was the first Minister who had passed through Hongkong. The speaker referred to the qualifications of Mr. Szé for the high office to which he had been appointed—he was young, able, and had been educated in America. His experience as Vice-President of the Board of Communications had familiarized him with the conditions prevailing in all parts of China, and in selecting Mr. Szé, President Yuan Shih-kai, had made no mistake. Mr. Szé would further cement the good feeling and understanding which existed between Great Britain and China—(Applause). Mr. Szé replied in Cantonese, saying that he was very glad to be passing through Hongkong en route to his post, as it gave him the opportunity to receive the advice and counsel of those present as to Chinese and foreign affairs. He was deeply grateful for the advice he had received from them. The Central Government was gratified at the manner in which all classes had subscribed to the Internal Loan, thus not only helping China in her hour of need, but proving the patriotism of the people and their confidence in the Administration. In Shanghai, last week, he had been informed that the Chinese Catholic Mission had purchased bonds to the amount of \$100,000 and that many foreign capitalists were also investing. Silk and tea were the staple exports of China, and they were being closely looked after by the Government; every possible assistance would be given to growers and exporters to help them to tide over the present financial difficulties. The efforts of the Government were not, however, confined to these commodities, and the message he bore from the Government to the merchants in the south was that every assistance would be given to projects looking to the development of China's immense mineral wealth and commercial possibilities. He thanked those present for giving him the opportunity of meeting them.

After refreshments had been served, and those present introduced, the proceedings terminated, but not before cheers and a "tiger" were given for Mr. Szé.

Mr. Szé is thirty-nine years of age, being born in Chinkiang. He graduated at Cornell University, America. He was married eight years ago and has four children. Mrs. Szé is the niece of Mr. Tang Shac-yi, the last Prime Minister under the 'Ching Dynasty, and Minister of Agriculture in the first Republican Cabinet. To-day, Mr. Szé had dined with Mr. Stephen, of the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, at St. John's Place, will, take tea

MISSING FINGER-JOINT.

How a Prisoner War Identified.

The completeness of Police identification records was demonstrated this morning, at the Police Court, when a Chinese was charged before Mr. J. R. Wood with being a rogue and vagabond.

It was alleged, on behalf of the police, that the prisoner was found on the first floor of 251, Queen's Road West, having in his possession an electric torch. He told the police that he was there to see a friend.

This morning, however, he denied that that was his purpose for being there. He was made to say that by the police, who had assaulted him. He had just come down from Canton.

The magistrate asked him whether there were any previous convictions against him, and he denied that there were any.

Mr. Wood, after looking at a record supplied by the Police, asked him to hold up his hand, and on his doing so it was found that one of the finger-joints was missing, thus bearing out the statements in the record.

The prisoner was sent to prison for three months with four hours' stocks. He had been banished before, but his term of banishment was finished.

AUSTRIAN ATROCITIES.

Servian Government Protests.

Paris, August 24.

The Servian Government has informed the French Government of the terms of a protest which has been formulated concerning the actions of the Austro-Hungarian troops. The protest includes the following statements:—The Austro-Hungarian superior officers had given the troops instructions, which enjoined them to burn the harvests and set fire to the villages, to kill and hang peaceable inhabitants.

During their retreat to the Drina the Austro-Hungarian troops committed unprecedented cruelties. Our troops encountered upon their march a great number of murdered victims of these atrocities and old men, women, and children who had been mutilated. These horrible cruelties have horrified our soldiers to such an extent that it will be very difficult to restrain the outbreak of desire for vengeance and for reprisals.

These facts constitute a flagrant violation of the laws of war, and in consequence the Servian Government will be compelled to take all measures of reprisal compatible with the law of nations.—Central News.

"Women in Front of Firing Line."

St. Petersburg, Aug. 24.

The news arriving here of the splendid Servian victory on the banks of the Drina is accompanied by terrible accounts from Russian sources of atrocities perpetrated by the Austro-Hungarian forces. It is asserted that women and children were placed in front of the Austrian troops when they were firing upon the Servian army.

Commanded to lie down when the Austrians fired their volleys, the women and children were ordered to stand up again immediately afterwards, thus being exposed to the return fire of the Servians. It is added that the state of terror to which the women were reduced resulted in a number of cases of premature childbirth. Aged villagers, it is said, were hanged to trees. Others, after they were killed, had their eyes gouged out. In one village, which had been devastated by fire, there were found the bodies of two old men, six women and ten boys, all roped together. All had been stabbed to death, and 15 of the bodies had been mutilated.

The Austrian "punitive" expedition has now been converted into a rout.—Central News.

with Mr. Ho Tung at his Peak residence, take a chair ride in the neighbourhood of the Peak, dine at Mountain Lodge, and then return to Mr. Ho Tung's town residence in Seymour Road.

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"MONTEAGLE," Intermediate service, via Canadian Atlantic port £43, via Boston or New York £45.

Rates quoted above do not include meals and sleeping car across Canada. These, if required, will be furnished for £6 additional.

SPECIAL RATES (First Class only) allowed to Naval and Military officers, Civil Service employees, Missionaries, etc., etc.

Passengers purchasing Trans-Pacific Round Trip passage tickets have the option of returning from San Francisco by the steamers of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co., or Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Local and through passengers may, if desired, travel by rail between Ports of call in Japan.

For further information, Maps, Routes, Handbooks, Rates of Freight and Passage, apply to

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APCAR LINE.

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SAILING (SUBJECT TO ALTERATION).

Steamers.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Sail Hongkong for Australia.
CHANDSIA	18th Oct.	24th Oct.

These steamers are fitted with Refrigerating machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of ice, fresh provisions etc., and have superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A duly qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fares. Cargo booked through for all Australian, New Zealand and Tasmanian ports.

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THE JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.

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Destination.	Subject to Alteration	Sailing Date
MARSEILLES, LONDON & ANTWERP, via Singapore, Penang, Colombo, Suez, & Port Said	Mishima Maru Capt. Wada Suwa Maru Capt. Mursi	(WEDNES., 7th Oct. at 10 a.m.) (WEDNES., 21st Oct. at 10 a.m.)

VICTORIA, B.C., and SEATTLE via S'hai, Moji, Kobe, Yokkaichi, and Yokohama	Shidzuoka Maru Capt. Deguchi Tamba Maru Capt. Nagasuyo	(TUES., 6th Oct. at noon.) (TUES., 20th Oct. at noon.)
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SYDNEY & MELBOURNE, via Manila, Thursday Island, Townsville and Brisbane	Nikko Maru Capt. Takeda	(WEDNES., 19th Oct.)
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CALCUTTA, via S'pore, Penang, & Rangoon	Tosa Maru Capt. Yoshikawa	(TUESDAY, 16th Oct.)
BOMBAY via Singapore and Colombo	Wakasa Maru Capt.	(WEDNESDAY, 21st Oct.)
NAGASAKI, Kobe, & Yokohama	Inaba Maru Capt. Tominaga	(FRIDAY, 10th Oct.)

SHANGHAI and Kobe	Hitachi Maru Capt. Sato	(THURS., 9th Oct. at 11 a.m.)
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† Cargo only.

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SPECIAL EXCURSION TICKETS (1st & 2nd class) available for 3 months.

	YOKOHAMA	Kobe	MOJI	NAGASAKI
1st class	Return. \$135	Return. \$122	Return. \$108	Return. \$95
2nd class	Return. \$81	Return. \$75	Return. \$65	Return. \$57

With option of Rail between Steamer's Callin; ports in Japan. For further information apply to

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T. KUSUMOTO, Manager.

CHINA NAVIGATION
CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

For	Steamers.	To Sail.
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Taming	7th Oct. at 4 p.m.
H'HOW, PHOI & H'PHONG	Sungkiang	7th Oct. at 10 a.m.
AMOY	Linan	7th Oct. at 4 p.m.
BANGKOK VIA SWATOW	Chihli	7th Oct. at noon
SHANGHAI	Luchow	8th Oct. at 4 p.m.
SHANGHAI	Chenan	11th Oct. at 4 p.m.
W'WEI, C'FOO & TIENSIN	Kueichow	11th Oct. at noon
MANILA, CEBU & ILOILO	Teian	13th Oct. at 4 p.m.

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MANILA LINE.—Twin Screw Steamers "Chinhua," "Taming," and "Teian." Excellent saloon accommodation amidships; electric fans fitted; extra staterooms on deck aft on "Taming" & "Teian."

SHANGHAI LINE.—The Twin Screw steamers "Anhui," "Chenan," "Shaohsing" and the S.S. "Liangchow," "Luchow" and "Yingchow" having excellent accommodation, with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms and Dining Saloon, maintain a fast schedule service between Canton, Hongkong and Shanghai, leaving Hongkong for Shanghai direct every Tuesday, Thursday and Sunday, taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports.

These steamers land passengers in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of trans-shipment at Woosung.

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Hongkong 6th Oct., 1914.

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Agent.

Hongkong, Aug. 6, 1914.

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LIJN.

Regular Fortnightly Service between

JAVA, CHINA and JAPAN.

Steamer	From	Expected on or about	For	Will leave on or about
Tjikembang	JAVA	1st half Oct.	S'HAJ	1st half Oct.
Tilbaroen	S'HAJ	1st half Oct.	JAVA	1st half Oct.
Tilpanas	JAVA	1st half Oct.	JAPAN	2nd half Oct.
Tilmahl	JAVA	2nd half Oct.	S'HAJ	2nd half Oct.
Tilbodas	JAVA	2nd half Oct.	JAPAN	2nd half Oct.
Tililwong	JAPAN	2nd half Oct.	JAVA	2nd half Oct.
Tililajap	JAVA	1st half Nov.	JAPAN	1st half Nov.
Tilmanock	JAVA	1st half Nov.	S'HAJ	1st half Nov.

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JAPAN and HONOLULU.

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Steamer.	Displacement	Tons & Speed
Chiyo Maru	22,000	21 knots From H'kong, Tues., 20th Oct.
Tenyo Maru	22,000	21 knots " " Sat., 14th Nov.
Shinyo Maru	22,000	21 knots " " Tues., 8th Dec.

Steamers via Shanghai will be despatched at noon.

Steamers via Manila will be despatched at 10.30 a.m.

First Class to London.....£71.10. Return (6 months) £120.

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VIA MANILA.

MAIL SCHEDULE

(SUBJECT TO MODIFICATION.)

Steamer.	Arrive Hongkong from Australia.	Leave Hongkong for Australia.
Eastern		9th Oct., 10 a.m.
Aldenhay	3rd Oct.	30th Oct., "

The above Steamers are fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and are lighted throughout with Electricity. All State-Rooms have Electric Fans. A duly qualified Doctor and Stewardess are carried.

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(Occupying 9 to 10 days.)

Steamships.	Captain	Leaving.
Haiching	W. C. Passmore	TUES., 6th Oct. at 1 p.m.
Haikan	J. W. Evans	TUES., 13th Oct. at 1 p.m.

FOR AMOY AND FOOCHEW.

Haiyang	A. E. Hodgins	SAT., 10th Oct. at 4 p.m.
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FOR SWATOW.

Haimun	A. H. Stewart	THUR., 8th Oct. at 1 p.m.
Haimun	A. H. Stewart	SUN., 11th Oct. at 10 a.m.

Steamers will arrive at and depart from the Co.'s Wharf near

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LOG BOOK.

Suez Canal Traffic.

The returns of shipping tonnage passing through the Suez Canal during 1913 have been issued as a Parliamentary paper. The net tonnage shows a decrease of 241,236 tons, as compared with that of 1912, and an increase of 1,709,090 tons as compared with 1911. The lowering of the transit dues to £8.25 per ton from Jan. 1, 1913, together with the slight reduction of tonnage, had the effect of reducing the gross receipts, which amounted in 1913 to £126,650,934 compared with £139,423,831 in 1912, and £134,762,199 in 1911.

The number of vessels which passed through the Canal was 4,969 in 1911, 5,373 in 1912, and 5,085 in 1913, of which 3,989 in 1911, 3,335 in 1912, and 2,951 in 1913 carried the British flag. There has been a decrease of 795,137 tons last year, as compared with 1912, in the tonnage of British vessels, which amounted to 11,715,947 tons in 1911, 12,847,821 tons in 1912, and 12,052,484 tons in 1913. During the same period the tonnage of German vessels has increased from 2,790,933 tons in 1911 to 3,025,415 tons in 1912 and 3,352,287 tons in 1913. The percentage of British vessels and their net tonnage in 1913 was 53 and 60.2 respectively, as compared with 62.1 and 53.4 in 1912 and 62.2 and 64 in 1911. The percentage of German vessels and their net tonnage was 15.3 and 16.7 respectively, as compared with 13 and 14.9 in 1912 and 13.4 and 15.2 in 1911. The number of troops carried through the Canal during last year amounted to 88,743, as against 73,248 in 1912. There was an increase of 18,330 Turkish, 951 French, 560 Japanese, 513 Dutch, 243 German, and 49 Spanish, against a decrease of 4,917 British, 131 Portuguese, and 56 Italian troops as compared with 1913. During last year the tonnage from north to south was increased in each of the chief classes of merchandise—namely, coal, petroleum, railway material, and salt, by 225,094, 45,020, 89,956, and 17,705 tons respectively, as compared with the preceding year. In the traffic from south to north there were increases in the following classes of merchandise: Rice 358,986 tons, manganese 245,848 tons, cotton 106,070 tons, oil seeds 100,731 tons, various minerals 82,794 tons, and ground nuts 52,921 tons; while the chief decreases in the tonnage of this traffic were barley 501,543 tons, wheat 435,032 tons, sugar 347,313 tons, gram 175,558 tons, and soya beans 97,924 tons. The traffic with the Indian Peninsula has decreased, comparatively with 1912, by 589,000 tons, while there are increases of 130,000 tons with China, Japan, and Vladivostok, and of 65,000 tons with Australasia. Traffic with Siam has doubled during the past year, and there is an increase of 50 per cent. in the traffic with Indo-China. The traffic with the American coast of the Pacific has increased from 174,000 tons in 1912 to 272,000 tons last year. This is attributed to the anxiety of creating traffic in this region in anticipation of the opening of the Panama Canal.

Clyde Oil-Engine Work. Oil-engine work on the Clyde is being affected by the war in the same way as the manufacture of steam engines for merchant vessels. The engines of the two vessels of the East Asiatic Company which remain to be converted from steam are now almost completed. All that is required is the outside covers, but, with the continuance of the war, the installations of the machinery will be delayed. The other vessel of the trio, the Bandon, ran her final trials last month, and left afterwards for Middlesbrough. A very interesting set of engines is being made, their construction being supervised by Japanese officials. The fact has given rise to the assumption that they are intended for the two experimental destroyers which are being constructed at Scotstoun. The vessels are to have internal combustion engines as auxiliaries.

Oysters, Fresh, Fried or Stewed

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For	Steamship	On
SANDAKAN	Chungking	Wed., 7th Oct. at noon
SHANGHAI & Nohwang Takang	Esang	Thur., 8th Oct. at d'light
SHANGHAI via Ningpo	Esang	Fri., 9th Oct. at d'light
S'PORE, Pang & C'outa	Esang	Sat., 10th Oct. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Loongsang	Sat., 10th Oct. at 3 p.m.
T'sin via S'hai & W'wei	Cheongshing	Sun., 11th Oct. at d'light
S'PORE, Pang & C'outa	Kulsang	Tues., 13th Oct. at 3 p.m.
MANILA	Yunsang	Sat., 17th Oct. at 3 p.m.

Return Tours to Japan.

The steamers "Kulsang," "Namsang" and "Fooksang" leave about every 3 weeks for Shanghai and Japan returning via Kobe (Inland Sea) and Moji to Hongkong. Time occupied 20 days. This service is supplemented by the "Yatsing," "Kulsang" leaving Hongkong at regular intervals for Yokohama, Kobe and Moji and returning thence direct to Hongkong. Time occupied 16 days. These vessels have all modern improvements and are fitted throughout with Electric Light.

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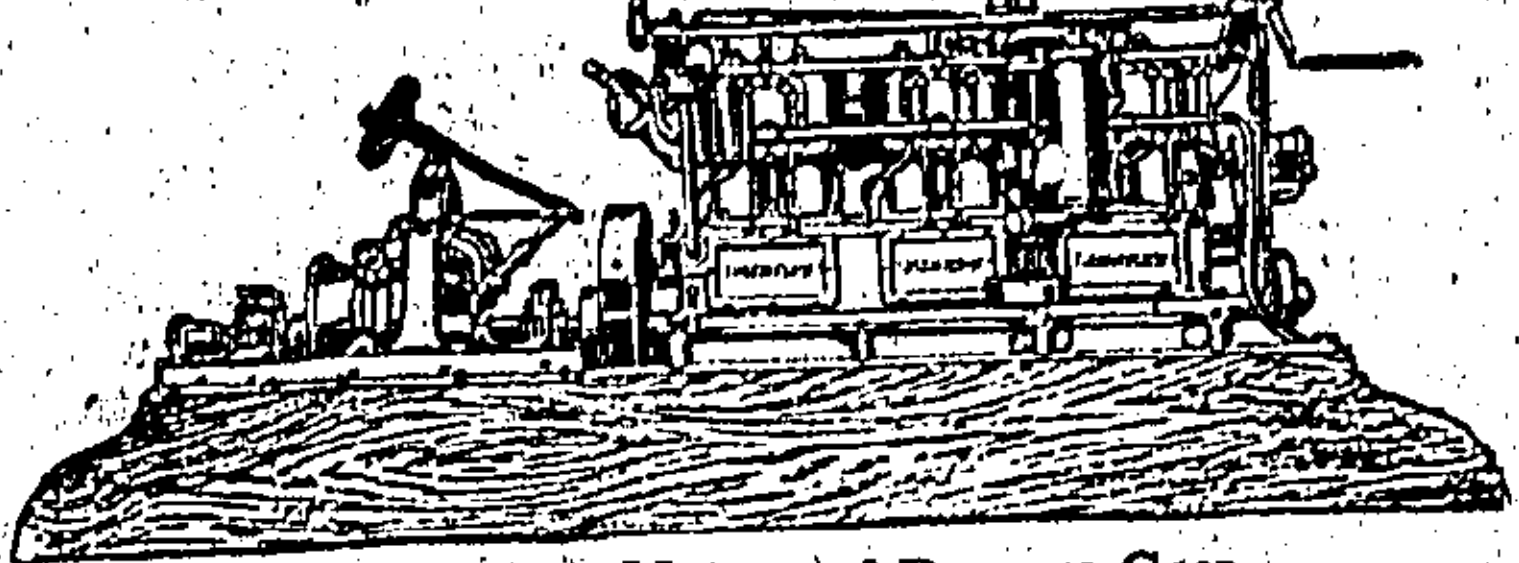
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London, via Usual Ports of Call	Oriental	P. & O.	10, Oct.
London & A'werp via S'pore etc.	Namur	P. & O.	14, Oct.

NEW YORK, SAN FRANCISCO AND CANADA.

Victoria, B.C. & S'tle, etc.	Yokohama M.	N. Y. K.	8, Oct.
V'toria, B.C. & T'ma via S'hai & Co.	Chunyang	O. S. K.	14, Oct.
New York	B'ion Castle	D. & Co.	15, Oct.
V'toria & Tacoma via K'lung, etc.	Canada M.	O. S. K.	14, Oct.
San F'co via S'hai & Japan & Co.	Chiyo M.	T. K. K.	20, Oct.
San F'co via Manila & Japan & Co.	China	P. M. Co.	27, Oct.
Seattle via Nagasaki etc.	Minnesota	N. Y. K.	14, Nov.

AUSTRALIA.

Australian Ports via Manila	Eastern	G. L. Co.	9, Oct.
Australian Ports via Manila	Nikko M.	N. Y. K.	21, Oct.
Australian Ports via Manila	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	18, Nov.

SINGAPORE, COAST PORTS AND JAPAN.

Shanghai	Esang	J. M. Co.	7, Oct.
Moji & Kobe	Hokuto	D. & Co.	7, Oct.
Bangkok via Swatow	Chihli	B. & S.	7, Oct.
Kobe and Yokohama	Hitachi M.	N. Y. K.	9, Oct.
S'hai, Y'hama, Kobe and Moji	Ceylon	N. Y. K.	9, Oct.
S'pore, Pang, & C'outa	Kulsang	J. M. Co.	10, Oct.
Amoy & Foochow	Haikyang	D. L. Co.	10, Oct.
Weihaiwei, Chefoo and Tientsin	Kuichow	B. & S.	11, Oct.
Shanghai	Malta	P. & O.	13, Oct.
Manila, Cebu and Iloilo	Teau	B. & S.	13, Oct.
Singapore, Penang & Calcutta	Kulsang	J. M. Co.	13, Oct.
S'hai, Moji, Kobe and Yokohama	Nellore	P. & O.	17, Oct.
Tamsui via Swatow and Amoy	Daijin M.	O. S. K.	18, Oct.
Bombay via S'pore & Colombo	Wakasa M.	N. Y. K.	21, Oct.
S'pore, Batavia, Cheribon, etc.	Banri M.	D. & Co.	22, Oct.
Singapore, Mauritius and South			
African Ports	Salamis	B. L. L.	25, Oct.
Nagasaki, Kobe and Yokohama	Inaba M.	N. Y. K.	30, Oct.
Swatow, Amoy and Foochow	Haikyang	D. L. Co.	Q. desp.
Batavia, Cheribon, Samarang, & Co.	Tjimahi	J.C.J. L.	2, half O.
Java	Tjitaroom	J.C.J. L.	F. half O.
Shanghai	Tjiliwong	J.C.J. L.	S. half O.
Shanghai	Tjipanas	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjimanook	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.
Shanghai	Tjikembang	J.C.J. L.	Q. desp.

TO SAIL

REGULAR STEAMSHIP SERVICE

Proposed Sailing from Hongkong

For NEW YORK

The s.s. "BOLTON CASTLE"

sailing on or about the 15th October.

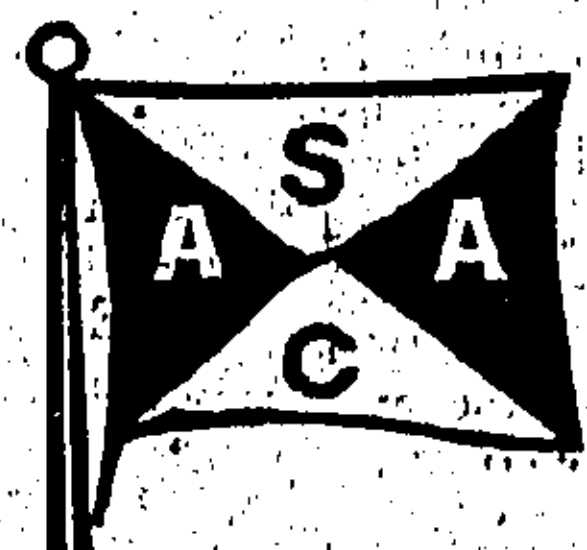
For Freight and further information apply to

Hongkong, 6th October, 1914.

DODWELL & CO., LTD

Agents.

HONGKONG-NEW YORK.



AMERICAN ASIATIC S.S. CO.

For New York via Japan Ports & Panama Canal.

The s.s. "INDRADEO"

on or about 14th October, 1914.

For freight or information apply to

Hongkong, 24th September, 1914.

SHEWAN TOMES & Co.

General Agents.

MOVEMENTS OF
STEAMERS.

AMERICAN MAIL.

The P. M. S. SIBERIA with the mails from the United States left Yokohama for Hongkong via Manila on the 23rd Sept.

The P. M. S. MANCHURIA arrived at San Francisco on the 17th Sept.

The sailing of the P. M. S. KOREA on October 6, has been postponed from 1 p.m. to 4 p.m.

AUSTRALIAN MAIL.

The E. & A. S. ALDENHAM, left Sydney for this port (via Queensland Ports & Manila) on 29th Sept. and may be expected to arrive here on or about 21st inst.

The A. O. Line s.s. CHANGSHA left Sydney on 1st inst. for Hongkong via New Zealand, Port Darwin, Thursday Island and Manila, and may be expected to arrive here on or about 24th inst.

MERCHANT STEAMERS.

The N. Y. K. s.s. KUMANO MARU, HOKATA MARU and KAMAKURA MARU have been withdrawn from the service, and their substitutes are not placed.

The Barber Line s.s. CHALISTER left New York for Hongkong via Panama Canal on the 1st Sept. and is due here on or about the 20th Oct.

The P. & O. s.s. SYRIA arrived at London on the 28th ult.

The Barber Line s.s. SHIMOSA sailed from New York via Panama Canal for Hongkong on the 3rd inst. and is therefore expected to arrive here on or about the 23rd November.

TIDE TABLE.

5th Oct., to 11th Oct., 1914.

Day	High Water	Low Water	High Water	Low Water
5th Oct.	Mean Time	Mean Time	Mean Time	Mean Time
Mon.	10 10	4 10	10 10	4 10
Tues.	10 10	4 10	10 10	4 10
Wed.	10 10	4 10	10 10	4 10
Thurs.	10 10	4 10	10 10	4 10
Fri.	10 10	4 10	10 10	4 10
Sat.	10 10	4 10	10 10	4 10
Sun.	10 10	4 10	10 10	4 10

m. morning. a. afternoon.

VESSELS IN PORT.

Steamers.

Kawachi Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,331, M. Naka-mura, 13rd ult.—Moji, Gen.—N. Y. K.

Atholl, Br. s.s. 3,031, L. Saxby, 22nd ult.—Singapore, 16th ult., Gen.—D. & Co.

Saiyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,365, H. Hinokuma, 25th ult.—Moji, 20th ult., Gen.—T. K. K.

Fausang, Br. s.s. 1,450, H. S. Malkon, 23rd ult.—Singapore, 16th ult., Sugar—V. M. & Co.

Shipco, Br. s.s. 2,604, J. Ormston, 23rd ult.—Singapore, 16th ult., Coal—Over.

Chingchow, Br. s.s. 1,195, Jas Doyle, 26th ult.—Kwaiyuan, 21st ult., Stone—S. T. & Co.

Hongkong, Br. s.s. 742, H. Marguerite, 26th Sept.—Fichow, 25th Sept., Gen.—A. R. Marty.

Shidzuoka Maru, Jap. s.s. 4,072, M. Doguchi, 27th Sept.—Shanghai, 24th Sept., Gen.—N. Y. K.

Sanuki Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,822, T. Date, 28th Sept.—Singapore, 22nd Sept., Gen.—N. Y. K.

Deucalion, Br. s.s. 4,476, G. Moer, 28th Sept.—Shanghai, 25th ult., Gen.—B. & S.

Normanton, Br. s.s. 2,455, P. Patti, 29th ult.—Cardiff, Coal—Admiralty.

Taksang, Br. s.s. 977, McLure, 29th Sept.—Shanghai, 25th Sept., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Korea, Am. s.s. 11,276, A. W. Nelson, 29th Sept.—Manila, 27th Sept., Gen.—P. M. S. Co.

Lycan, Br. s.s. 4,814, Walker, 18th ult.—Singapore, 8th ult., Gen.—B. & S.

Banri Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,369, S. Sago, 17th ult.—Japan, Sugar—D. & Co.

Kiof, Norw. s.s. 733, Amundsen, 18th ult.—Bangkok, Rice—Order.

Sultan van Kooloi, Dut. s.s. 1,418, E. R. Vries, 19th ult.—Tarakun, 12th ult., Fuel oil—A. P. Co.

Tijmahock, Dut. s.s. 5,000, A. W. Le Rooy, 19th ult.—Shanghai, Gen.—J. C. J. L.

Ohibi, Br. s.s. 1,143, Lloyd, 20th ult.—Swallow, 19th ult., Ballast—B. & S.

Candia, Br. s.s. 5,194, R. E. Pool, 20th ult.—London, 9th Aug. Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Fukuro Maru, Jap. s.s. O. Kasaki, 20th ult.—Moji, 14th ult., Coal—M. B. & S.

Heijun Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,953, Miyazaki, 20th ult.—Camaran Bay, 16th ult., Coal—M. B. & S.

Kashima Maru, Jap. s.s. 6,546, M. Yagi, 21st ult.—Shanghai, Gen.—Order.

Canada Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,138, H. Yamamoto, 3rd inst.—Shanghai, 30th ult., Gen. & Flour—O. S. K.

Yamato Maru, Jap. s.s. 2,374, F. Ba, 2nd inst.—Sourabaya, 22nd ult., Sugar—Suzuki & Co.

Shiyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 3,664, Okuma, 2nd inst.—Kure, 20th ult., Coal—Suzuki & Co.

Taiyo Maru, Jap. s.s. 1,625, T. Tumoto, 2nd inst.—Chingwan, 25th ult., Coal—M. B. & S.

Linan, Br. s.s. 1,350, Jones, 2nd inst.—Shanghai, 29th ult., Gen.—B. & S.

Kanchow, Br. s.s. 1,300, E. H. Laver, 2nd inst.—Shanghai, 29th ult., Gen.—B. & S.

Sungking, Br. s.s. 987, J. Robinson, 5th inst.—Hohow, 4th inst., Gen.—B. & S.

Taming, Br. s.s. 1,358, G. H. Pennefather, 3rd inst.—Manila, 1st inst., Gen.—B. & S.

Oriental, Br. s.s. 3,085, A. L. Valentini, 3rd inst.—Bombay, Gen.—P. & O. S. N. Co.

Cheongshing, Br. s.s. 1,239, F. M. C. Liddell, 4th inst.—Tientsin, 29th ult., Gen.—J. M. & Co.

Wellington, Br. s.s. 3,328, J. T. Evans, 4th inst.—Cardiff, Gen.—Order.

Haiching, Br. s.s. 1,267, W. C. Passmore, 4th inst.—Swallow, 3rd inst., Gen.—D. L. & Co.

Siberia, Am. s.s. 5,655, A. Zeeder, 4th inst.—San Francisco, 11th ult., Gen.—P. M. Co.

CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP
COMPANY.From SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN
PORTS and MANILA.

S.S. "KOREA."

The above mentioned vessel having arrived consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their bills of lading for counter-signature and take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside. Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board after 2nd October, 1914 at noon will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered on 6th October, 1914, at noon will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

All chafed and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's godown on Monday, 5th October 1914, at 10 a.m.

No claims will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignees and signed for on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co.

All claims must be filed on or before 31st October 1914, otherwise they will not be recognized.

R. C. MORTON,

Agent.

Hongkong, 29th September, 1914.

"BEN" LINE OF STEAMERS.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

THE Steamship

"BENRINNES"

From SEITH, MIDDLEBRO, LONDON AND WTRAITS.

CONSIGNEES of Cargo are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Co. Ltd., whence and/or from the wharves delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godowns, and all Goods remaining undelivered after the 5th Oct. will be subject to rent.

All claims against the steamer must be presented to the Under-signed on or before the 12th Oct., or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed, and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on the 5th October, at 11 a.m.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.

Bills of Lading will be counter-signed by

GIBB, LIVINGSTON & CO.
Hongkong, 29th September, 1914.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LTD.

TELEGRAPHIC ADDRESS: "MANIFESTO" HONGKONG.

Codes Used: A1; A.B.C. Fifth Edition; Engineering, First and Second Editions; Western Union and Watkins.

Dock Owners, Ship Builders, Marine and Land Engineers, Boiler Makers,

Iron and Brass Founders, Forge Masters, Electricians.

ACETYLENE CUTTING AND WELDING FOR SHIP AND BOILER REPAIR.

Modern up-to-date plant operated by our own specially trained
workmen under expert European supervision.
All classes of light Steelwork manufactured by the above process.
Tanks, Drums, Ventilators, Pipes, &c., &c.

THE DIMENSIONS OF DOCKS AND SLIPS ARE AS FOLLOWS:—

NAME OF DOCK OR SLIP	LENGTH OF KEEL (BLOCKS)	ENTRANCE BREADTH	DEPTH OVER BILGE AT CENTRAL SPRING TIDES	SPACING OF RAILS	SPACING OF RAILS
KOWLOON					
No. 1 Dock, Kowloon	700'	60' 30" bottom	20'	9' 6"	9' 6"
No. 2 Dock, Kowloon	371'	30'	14'	9' 6"	9' 6"
No. 3 Dock, Kowloon	354'	30'	14'	9' 6"	9' 6"
Patent Slip, No. 1 Kowloon	280'	30'	14'	9' 6"	9' 6"
TAI-KOW-TRUI					
Consolidated Dock	450'	30'	14'	9' 6"	9' 6"
ABERDEEN					
Hors Dock	420'	30'	14'	9' 6"	9' 6"
Laurel Dock	220'	30'	14'	9' 6"	9' 6"

Please Address Enquiries to the Chief Manager.

R. M. OYER, S.S. M.M. 57/100 Docks, Hongkong.

THE HONGKONG TELEGRAPH.

EXTRA

HONGKONG, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 6, 1914.

LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Trading with the Enemy.

Unofficial Members Object to Bill Being Rushed Through.

A meeting of the Legislative Council was held in the Council Chamber this afternoon.

There were present:—H. E. the Governor, Sir Henry May, C.M.G.

His Excellency Major-General F. H. Kelly, C.B.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary, Mr. C. Severn.

The Hon. Secretary for Chinese Affairs, Mr. E. R. Hallifax.

The Hon. Attorney General, Mr. J. H. Kemp.

The Hon. Colonial Treasurer, Mr. E. D. C. Wolfe.

The Hon. Director of Public Works, Mr. A. F. Churchill.

The Hon. Capt. Sup. of Police, Mr. O. McIlvaine Messer.

The Hon. Mr. E. A. Hewitt, C.M.G.

The Hon. Mr. D. Landale.

The Hon. Mr. H. E. Pollock, K. C.

The Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak.

The Hon. Mr. Wei Yuk, C.M.G.

Mr. M. J. Braen, Clerk of Councils.

The Hon. Attorney General moved the first reading of a Bill entitled An Ordinance to amend the Jury Ordinance, 1887.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary seconded, and the Bill was read a first time.

The main object of this Ordinance is to exempt from jury service all officers and non-commissioned officers of the Volunteer Force, and other efficient members to such a number as may be allowed by the Governor-in-Council.

The opportunity has been taken to bring section 4 (5) of the Jury Ordinance, 1887, into line with recent legislation relating to the registration of dentists.

The Hon. Colonial Secretary moved the second reading of the Bill.

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TO-DAY'S LATEST WAR TELEGRAMS.

UNSUCCESSFUL GERMAN RAIDS IN EAST AFRICA.

OFFICIAL APPRECIATION OF BRITISH GALLANTRY.

[Reuter's Service To "The Telegraph".]

Oct. 5, 6.25 p.m.

The Press Bureau issues a statement by Mr. Harcourt regarding the operations in East Africa. It says there has been considerable activity on the Anglo-German boundary, owing to the attempts by the enemy to raid British territory and cut the Uganda Railway. With the exception of the occupation of an unimportant frontier station, all the attempts have been repulsed. The raiders in every case were defeated and the force had to retire.

Mr. Harcourt warmly thanks the volunteers and praises the gallantry of all arms. The Governor mentions Captain J. Pottinger, Sabadar Sherbaz and Naik Gul Mahomed for conspicuous bravery and Lieut. R. Hardingham for excellent work in keeping in touch with the enemy for six days.

was not an ordinary Bill, nor was it an ordinary occasion. The Bill practically gave effect to the proclamation which was the law of the land. He referred to the proclamation of trading with the enemy. He felt convinced that when they had heard the Hon. Attorney General's explanation of the Bill it would be sufficiently clear to them, and he had no doubt that they would come to the conclusion that it was a reasonable and proper measure to pass, always remembering that it was the embodiment of the policy approved in detail by His Majesty's Government.

The Hon. M. Pollock:—I have called attention to the question of the standing orders being suspended.

His Excellency put it to the Council, and the objection raised by the Hon. Mr. Pollock was overruled.

The Hon. Attorney General, in outlining the Bill, said that, as His Excellency had stated, it was produced in accordance with, or under the authority of, the Secretary of State, as providing for the prevention, protection and punishment of the offence of trading with the enemy. It seemed convenient and desirable to explain what had been done by the Imperial Government in this matter since the outbreak of the war and to state what the policy of the Government would be after that became law. Before doing so he would like to try and clear a misapprehension which appeared to exist widely as to what constituted enemy character in the offence of trading with the enemy. Enemy character in that connection did not depend in any way on nationality or national sympathies, but on commercial domicile. A German subject established and trading on his own, and resident in Hongkong, was in the eyes of the law a friend, but a British subject established and trading in Germany and resident there, was in the eyes of the law an enemy for the purpose of trade. The former was looked upon as part of the commercial system and assets of the British Empire, and the latter as part of the commercial system and assets of the German Empire. With this principle in view, the policy of His Majesty's Government—it was also the general policy of the Government throughout—was, while using every possible endeavour to prevent money or the equivalent of money, reaching the enemy's territory and to assist the enemy during the war, not to crush local traders and not to stifle fair competition. This policy was not, as he had just said, purely a local one, but the policy of the Imperial Government—it was an international one, and one dictated by the

tendencies of international law. That policy, they intended to continue when that Bill became law. Firms, which were managed by enemy's subjects fell entirely under clause one, firms which were branches of firms in Germany or which had partners in Germany, firms which were purely local and had no connection with German territory, except of course that might deal with German goods, and with firms which are branches of firms in Germany, or have partners in Germany, the position taken up was that in dealing with a branch here, it must under the conditions of modern commerce and local commerce amount to dealing with the enemy. Any contracts they entered into would be contracts for the benefit of the whole firm, including the partners in Germany. Accordingly they were told they could not continue to trade here without permission. It was found however, that very large British interests involved in that trading and in view of those interests and, in fact, the possible dislocation of local trade and British trade in other parts of the Empire, certain limited permission was given to them to continue transactions embarked upon before the war. They were allowed to dispose of their stocks in the Colony and any goods due to arrive which were shipped before the war. They knew, of course, in a case of that kind British banks and many other British interests were large interested and the disposal of those stocks might impose a very serious loss, even embarrassment, on British interests. Those enemy's subjects who were allowed to remain on here and to carry on trade in their own names were told they must pay the money received by them into certain approved banks. That, shortly, was the position which had been taken up and acted upon by the Government since the outbreak of the war up to the present time and, as he stated before, the intention was, under the Ordinance, to continue the same policy with the same object in view.

The Hon. Mr. Pollock said there was no reason why there should not be perfectly reciprocal treatment of British traders in Germany and Austria-Hungary, and so far as they had been able to gather, most traders had been sent out of the enemy's territory. What he wanted was reciprocity. The Hon. Mr. Hewitt spoke to the effect that he had been prevented from reading the Bill thoroughly. He had been able to consult with one of his colleagues in his office and had been only able to speak to the others in the Council Chamber. He took it that the policy representing the Bill was a wrong policy. They were unfortunate enough to have embarked on a war which

meant a fight to a finish by some of the greatest Powers of the world, and the only way they could bring that war to a speedy termination was by crippling the opposing nation as quickly as they could. Therefore, he thought he was perfectly justified in saying for the Chamber which he had the honour to represent, and for the business community of Hongkong which had done him the honour of placing him in his present position, that they ought to fight the enemy in every way they could. He believed they should not allow their quondam friends, now our temporary enemies, to make any profit whatever. In conclusion, he remarked that this was not a question of individual feeling or friendship—it was a question of their fighting for their existence. One or the other had to go under, and they had to fight not only with their hands but with their feet.

He thought the policy of the Government was not directed towards that end.

The Hon. Mr. Landale explained that his reason for not voting for the Bill was entirely due to want of time in which to consider its provisions. He had no wish to take this opportunity to feature any facilities which the Government might wish to give to those who were possible competitors, or to make the lot of German merchants here any harder than it was. This Bill might be very necessary or it might not; he had not time to consider it, and he must register his protest against the Council being turned into a mere machine to bring acts into force of which they knew little and which they had not had time to consider.

His Excellency did not think that if further time had been given it would have helped either the member who represented the Chamber of Commerce or the member who represented the Justices of the Peace in any way, because they seemed to be completely opposed to the principles of the Bill, and therefore whether they postponed it a week, a day or a month, he presumed the opposition would be just the same. The Hon. member who had just spoken had made a much more valuable objection in the want of time, and he had explained why he had wanted to push forward the measure, and he would have thought that what had passed in Council would have sufficiently explained the objects of the measure. He was sorry he could not accept the suggestion to give further time.

The Bill was then put and read a second time.

The Council then went into Committee on the Bill, and the Hon. Mr. Pollock proposed the following amendment in the form of an addition to clause 6:—

"And no business shall be carried on by any such branch, firm or person except for the purpose of completing transactions entered into by them or any of them before the commencement of either of the said wars." He said the object of the proposed amendment was to bring in the principle, which he submitted was a right principle, to bring clause 6 substantially into line with clause 5 and to prevent any new business being entered into by the branch or firm or person of that nationality in the Colony.

His Excellency said he was afraid that the amendment could not be accepted, because it violated the principles laid down by the Secretary of State. His Excellency read an extract from a telegram received from the Secretary of State and pointed out that in the turmoil of war His Majesty's Government stuck to a free trade and fair trade line. Therefore he was sorry he could not accept the amendment.

Mr. Pollock asked for a division. The whole of the Official Members and the Hon. Mr. Landale and Hon. Mr. Lau Chu-pak voted against the amendment, which was consequently lost.

Passing through the Committee stage, the Bill was read a third time and passed.

Council adjourned until October 22.

VOLUNTEER ORDERS.

Corps Orders issued to-day by Lieut-Col. A. Chapman, V.D., state:—

Travelling Claims.—O. C.'s must submit travelling claims for their Sections for the month of September as early as possible.

Detail.—On duty—Group Land and Civil Service Company. Officers on duty—Capt. Scott, Capt. Cherrill and Lieut. Kennett. To furnish Guard to-night, Civil Service Company, to-morrow, No. 1 Section Artillery Battery, Orderly Sergeant to-night, Corpl. Hamilton; to-morrow, Corpl. Manak.

Club Clock Stolen. The comrades of the Hongkong Club reports the theft of a marble clock from the dining room on the second floor.

The Great Jansen. We understand that the management of the Victoria Theatre has engaged the Great Jansen for a short season, which opens to-morrow night. The Great Jansen is well known throughout the East, and will be remembered by many of our readers as having performed in Hongkong some three years ago. Since that time he has toured the world, drawing huge audiences in Australia, New Zealand, India etc., by his marvellous sleight of hand work. Jansen, judging from recent newspaper reports, has lost none of his old magical powers, and recently was engaged in a wonderful contest with another old Hongkong friend, Malini. Everyone should go to see him.

CHINA'S PROGRESS.

Dr. Goodnow in Optimistic Vein.

That Yuan Shih-kai, President of China, is the only strong man who can hold the republic intact at present is the belief of Dr. T. J. Goodnow, legal adviser of the Chinese Government, who arrived at San Francisco from the Orient by the liner Siberia on August 28.

"Under the Yuan Shih-kai regime, the republic has made strides toward prosperous conditions," said Dr. Goodnow. "He is undoubtedly the best man to cope with the situation. The President of China must needs have vested in him more power than have the presidents of other republics where the people are capable of showing their voice through a legislative body. The agitation against Yuan Shih-kai is not taken seriously in most parts of China."

Dr. Goodnow left China before the Tsingtau situation became acute, and he says it is impossible to predict at this time what China's attitude will be in relation to the conflict between Japan and Germany. That China might uphold her neutrality was indicated by the mobilizing of some of her forces in the province of Shantung, through which the Japanese are likely to march in a land attack on Tsingtau.

While Dr. Goodnow had a contract to act as legal advisor to the Chinese Government for three years, he made arrangements so that he could come home and assume the presidency of Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland. He has been in China fifteen months. Professor W. F. Willoughby, formerly of Princeton, will act in his stead.

PRESENTATION TO SIR HENRY BLAKE.

The following is the text of an address recently presented to Sir Henry Blake, G.O.M.G. (former Governor of Hongkong), by the Rubber Growers' Association:—To Sir Henry Blake, G.O.M.G., F.R.G.S., Knight of Justice of the Order of St. John of Jerusalem, etc. The Rubber Growers' Association (Incorporated) desires to put on record its high appreciation of the services so willingly and freely given by you in furthering the interests of the rubber industry in general; and to acknowledge that in your capacity as President of the International Rubber Exhibitions held in London in 1908, 1911, and 1914, and as president of the London Committee of the New York International Rubber Exhibition in 1912, you have so greatly contributed to the success that attended all of these enterprises. Your continuous association with the endeavour to make known to the community the details regarding one of the most remarkable developments of tropical agriculture in commercial history has aided greatly the efforts of those more directly concerned. All the actual exhibitions have owed much to the able, graceful, and appropriate manner in which you have presided over the many public functions connected therewith, and the Council of this association feel that you have placed under a deep debt of gratitude all the various sections of producers, traders, and manufacturers who took part in those functions. In thanking you for the special services above referred to, we have in remembrance your past record as Governor of no less than five Colonies of the Empire, and the work you have done so well for the good of the nation. We trust that you may long have health and strength to enjoy well earned leisure after so active and highly appreciated a public life. From the Rubber Growers' Association (Incorporated), John McEwan, Chairman; Frank G. Smith, Secretary.

TO-DAY'S ADVERTISEMENT.

PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on

WEDNESDAY the 14th October, 1914, commencing at 2.30 p.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street,

A Quantity of Valuable Antique China and Curios from Ming to T'owk'ong Dynasties comprising—

5-COLOURED and BLUE and WHITE VASES, PLATES, BOWLS, FIGURES, OLD BRONZES, PEKING CLOISONNE INCENSE BURNERS and VASES, JADE ORNAMENTS, SNUFF BOTTLES etc., etc.

Also a few pieces of Canton Black-wood Ware.

On view from Tuesday, the 13th October.

Catalogues will be issued. Terms: Cash on delivery.

GEO. P. LAMBERT, Auctioneer.

PUBLIC AUCTIONS.

GEO. P. LAMMERT.
AUCTIONEER, SHARE &
GENERAL BROKER

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on **SATURDAY, the 10th October 1914,** commencing at 11 a.m. at his Sales Rooms, Duddell Street, 103 Pairs Gents' and Ladies Boots and Shoes also 95 Suit Lengths. On view from Friday the 9th October. Terms—Cash on delivery. **GEO. P. LAMMERT,** Auctioneer.

THE Undersigned has received instructions to sell by Public Auction on **MONDAY the 12th October, 1914** commencing at 12 o'clock noon at the River Wing Wharf the **Leung Steamers "Hoi Ming"**

Length 193 feet 6 inches
Breadth 32 " 7 "
Depth 10 " 2 "
Net Tonnage 360
Gross tonnage 612.77
Passenger accommodation 1158
Carrying Capacity 380 tons
3 Decks (including boat deck)
3 Bulkheads.
Engines 2 Cylinder compound surface condensing, stroke 18", nominal H.P. 65, speed 11 knots.
Screws—twin
"Hoi Wa"

Length 150 feet
Breadth 28 " 8 "
Depth 9 " 6 inches
Net tonnage 99.81
Gross tonnage 344.81
Passenger accommodation 613
Carrying Capacity 300 tons
Engines—2 Cylinders compound surface condensing, stroke 22", H.P. 33, speed 8½ knots (single screw).
On View now.
For further particulars. Apply to

GEO. P. LAMMERT
Auctioneer.

CONSIGNEES

PACIFIC MAIL STEAMSHIP COMPANY.

FROM SAN FRANCISCO, JAPAN PORTS AND MANILA.

S.S. "SIBERIA"

The above mentioned vessel having arrived consignees of cargo are hereby notified to send in their bills of lading for countersignature and take immediate delivery of cargo from alongside. Cargo impeding discharge will be landed immediately at consignees' risk and expense.

Cargo remaining on board October 7th, 1914, at noon will be subject to landing charges and if undelivered October 12th, 1914 at 5 p.m. will be subject to both landing and storage charges.

No Fire Insurance whatever will be effected.

All cargo and otherwise damaged cargo will be examined at the above Company's godown Monday, October 12th, 1914 at 10 a.m.

No claim will be entertained unless accompanied by short delivery note or list of exceptions taken at the time of delivery to consignees and signed for on behalf of the Pacific Mail S.S. Co. All claims must be filed on or before Nov. 4th, 1914, otherwise they will not be recognized.

E. C. MORTON,
Agent.

Hongkong, 4th October, 1914

ENTERTAINMENTS.

BENEFIT TOURNAMENT FOR THE PRINCE OF WALES' FUND.

GRAND AMATEUR BOXING TOURNAMENT

TO BE HELD AT THE
CITY HALL

ON
OCTOBER 10TH, 1914.

Under the Distinguished Patronage of H.E. Sir F.H. May, K.C.M.C., H.E. Major-General F.H. Kelly, C.B., and Commodore R.H. Anstruther, C.M.C.

Silver Cups and Gold Medals for winners and runners-up of all weights. An amateur boxing certificate will be presented to every man that takes part. Entries from all bona fide amateurs scaling all weights may be forwarded to the honorary stewards, Messrs. A. Rodger and W. Logan, at the V.R.C.

Referee, Commander Beckwith, R.N. Judges, Commander Blackwood, R.N. & Mr. Murdoch.

F. E. HALL, Promoter.

VICTORIA THEATRE.

TUESDAY 6th OCT.

The Thrilling & Sensational Drama
in 3 parts—2,000 feet long.

LIFE ON THE STAGE.

WEDNESDAY 7TH

THE GREAT JANSEN.

THURSDAY 8TH

FREE MATINEE TO CHILDREN.

DOUGLAS & BARRY WILL OPEN SHORTLY.

BIJOU SCENIC THEATRE.

PROF. NICOLAS LENZ & Company.
Complete change of Programme,
4 NIGHTS ONLY

Commencing Saturday 3rd October.
(1st Series)—"The Mystery of the Old Mill"
in 3 Parts—Length 5,000 Feet.
Great Sensational & Detective Drama

Monday, 5th. Oct.
Prince of Wales' Fund Night.
ORIENT STRING BAND.

NOTICES

KELLY & WALSH, LIMITED.

NEW MAP OF THE CITY OF VICTORIA.

Size 62 x 31 with key for Locating Streets & Houses in Peak District.—
Mounted on Linon, \$15.00.

NEW BOOKS.

MY BREATHING SYSTEM, by J. P. Muller	2.25	NOVELS.	
THE BRAIN IN HEALTH AND DISEASE, by J. S. Bolton	15.00	THE SWINDLER, by Ethel M. Dell	1.75
UNIVERSAL BIBLE DICTIONARY, by Rev. A. Buckland	3.10	THE HIDDEN CHILDREN, by Rev. G. Atherton	3.50
ANTI-CHURCH IN EGYPT, by W. N. Willis	1.75	PERCH OF THE DEVIL, by G. Atherton	3.50
INSANITY IN EVERY DAY PRACTICE, by E. Younger	3.10	THE VANISHED MESSENGER, by E. P. Oppenheim	3.50
		THE WALL BETWEEN, by Ralph D. Paine	3.50

New Stock of War Maps, \$3.00, \$1.00 and 50 cts. each

FRENCH LESSONS

C. MOUSSON, 15, Morrison Hill Road.

OFFICIAL MARKET PRICES

Hongkong, September 11, 1914.

BUTCHER MEAT.

Beef Sirloin & Prime Cut, — Mei Lung Pa	lb. 21
" Corned, — Ham Ngau Yuk	" 21
" Roast, — Shiu	" 21
" Breast, — Ngau Lam	" 18
" Soup, — Tong Yuk	" 18
" Steak, — Ngau Yuk Pa	" 22
" do, — Sirloin, — Ngau Lau	" 33
" Sausages, — Ngau Cheung	" 26
Bullock's Brains, — No	per set 12
" Tongue fresh, — Ngau Li	each 50
" Corned, — Ham Ngau Li	" 60
" Head, — Ngau Tau	" \$1.20
" Heart, — Ngau Sum	lb. 14
" Hump, Salt, — Ngau Kin	" 22
" Feet, — Ngau Keuk	each 12
" Kidneys, — Ngau Yiu	" 12
" Tail, — Ngau Mei	" 20
" Liver, — Ngau Kon	lb. 13
" Tripe (undressed), — Ngau To	" 6
Calves' Head & Feet, — Ngau-chai-tau-keuk	set \$1.20
Mutton Chop, — Yeung Pai Kwat	lb. 26
" Leg, — Yeung Pei	" 26
" Shoulder, — Yeung Shau	" 24
" Saddle, —	" 27
Pigs Chindings, — Chu Chong	" 27
" Brains, — Chu No	per set 24
" Feet, — Chu Keuk	lb. 14
" Fry, — Chu Chap	" 16
" Head, — Chu Tau	" 16
" Heart, — Chu Sam	each 12
" Kidneys, — Chu Yiu	" 18
" Liver, — Chu Kon	lb. 30
Pork Chop, — Chu Pai Kwat	" 26
" Corned, — Ham Chu Yuk	" 30
" Leg, — Chu Pei	" 30
" Fat or Lard, — Chu Yau	" 60
Sheep's Head and Feet, — Yeung Tau Keuk	set 8
" Heart, — Yeung Sam	each 8
" Kidneys, — Yeung Yiu	" 12
" Liver, — Yeung Kon	lb. 27
Sucking Pigs, To Order, — Chu Tsai	" 22
Suet, Beef, — Shang Ngau Yau	" 27
" Mutton, — Shang Yeung Yau	" 19
" Veal, — Ngau Tsai Yuk	" 20
" Sausages, — Ngau Tsai Cheung	" 22
" Lard, — Chu Yau	" 22

POULTRY.

Chicken, — Kai Tsai	lb. 30
Capons, Large, Small, — Sin Kai	" 32
Ducks, — Ap	" 24
Doves, — Pan Kau	" 18
Eggs, Hen, — Kai Tan (cooking)	per doz 20
Fowls, Canton, — Kai	lb. 30
" Hainan, — Hoi Nam Kai	" 25
Geese, — Ngo	" 33
Pigeons, Canton, — Pak Kap	each 27
" Hoihow, — Hoi How Pak Kap	" 24
Turkeys, Cook, — F. Kai Kung	lb. 60
" Hen, — Na	" 45

FISH.

Barbel, — Ka Yu	lb. 18
Bream, — Pan Yu	" 20
Canton Fresh Water Fish, — Hoi Sin Yu	" 17
Carp, — Li Yu	" 22
Catfish, — Chik Yu	" 15
Codfish, — Man Yu	" 16
Crabs, — Hai	" 24
Cuttle Fish, — Muk Yu	" 18
Dab, — Sha Mang Yu	" 14
Dace, — Wong Mei Lap	" 15
Dog Fish, — Tit To Sha	" 12
Eels, Conger, — Hoi Man	" 13
" Fresh water, — Tam Sai Yu	" 20
Eels, Yellow, — Wong Sin	" 32
Frogs, — Tin Kai	" 33
Garoupa, — Shak Pan	" 45
Gudgoun, — Pak Kap Yu	" 18
Herrings, — Tso Pak	" 23
Halibut, — Cheung Kwan Kap	" 28
Labrus, — Wong Fa Yu	" 20
Loach, — Wu Yu	" 28
Lobsters, — Lung Ha	" 20
Mackerel, — Chi Yu	" 20
Mor Fish, — Mong Yu	" 32
Mr. Fish, — Chai Yu	" 20
Oysters, — Shang Ho	" 24
Parrotfish, — Kai Kung Yu	" 12
Parch, — Tau Lo	" 24
Pike, — Fa Pau Fung	" 18
Plaice, — Pan Yu	" 14
Pomfret, Black, — Hak Chong	" 28
Pomfret, White, — Pak Chong	" 32
Prawns, — Ming Ha	" 40
Ray, — Pai Pa Cha	" 12
Rock Fish, — Shak Kiu Kung	" 18
Roach, Chun Yu	" 12
Shark, — Sha Yu	lb. 8
Salmon, — Ma Yu	" 35
Skate, — Po Yu	" 10
Shrimps, — Ha	" 24
Snapper, — Lap Yu	" 32
Soles, — Tat Sha Yu	" 32
Tench, — Wan Yu	" 20
Turbot, — Cho How Yu	" 20
Turtle, small, fresh water, — Keak Yu	" 64

FRUITS.

Almonds, — Rang Yau	lb. 30
Apples (California), — Kam Shan Ping Kho	" 20
" (Ohefoo), — Tin Chan Ping Kho	" 20
" Small, — Hoi Tong	" 20

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Bananas, fragrant, Canton, — San Shing Heung Chiu lb.	3
" (brides), Macao, — San Heung Chiu	" 3
Chestnuts, Chinese, — Foong Lat	" 12
Carambola, — Yeung To	" 12
Coconuts, — Ye Tse	each 12
Lemons, China, — Ling Mung	lb. 6
" America, — Kam Shan Ling Mung	" 8
Lichees Dried, — Lai Chi, small Stone	" 30
" Fresh,	" 30
Oranges, (Canton), — Shan-shang Tim Ching	lb. 6
" Sweet,	" 6
Pears, (American), — San Shoo Lay	" 10
" (Canton), — Shu Li	" 10
Peanuts, — Fa Shang	" 12
Peraimmons Large, — Hung Tsz	" 12
Pine-apples, 1st quality, — Pun Ti Po Lo	each 14
" 2nd, — Chung-tang Po Lo	" 10
Plantain, — Tai Chiu	lb. 3
Plums, — Swatow, Hung Lai	" 14
Pumelo, Siam, — Chiu Lo Yau	each 14
" Shanghai, — Lo Kwat	" 12
Walnuts, — Hop To	lb. 12
" Green, — Sang Hop Tuo	" 12
Water Melon, — (Am.) Kom San Sai Kwa	each

VEGETABLES, &c.

Artichokes, Shanghai, — Sheung-hoi Ah Chi	lb. 1
Chouk	" 1
Beans, (French), Macao, — Oh Moou Pin Tau	" 8
" (French) Shanghai, — Sheung Hai Pin	" 8
" Sprout, — Ah Choi	" 8
" Long, — Tau Kck	" 10
Beet Root, — Hong Choi Tau	each 8
Bitter Squash, — Fu Kwa	" 8
Brinjals, Green, — Ching Yuan Kwa	" 8
" Red, — Hung Ke	" 8
Cabbage, Chinese, (common), — Kai Tsai	" 10
Cabbage, Shanghai, — Ye Tse	" 14
Cane Shoots, bunch, — Kau Shun	lb. 8
Carrots, — Kam Shun	lb. 12
Celery, Chinese, — Tong Kan Tsai	" 12
Chillies Dried, — Kon Lap Chiu	" 30
" Red, — Hung Fa Chiu	" 18
" Green, — Ching Lap Chiu	" 12
Curry Stuff, English, — Ka Li Chu Liu	" 10
Cucumbers, — Ching Kwa	each 2
Garlic, — Sun Tau	lb. 8
Ginger, young, — Sun Tse Keung	" 6
" old, — Lo Keung	" 8
Horse Radish, Shanghai, — Lik Kan	" 15
Indian Corn, — Suk Mai	each 5
Lettuce, — Yeung Shang Tsai	" 1
Water Chestnuts, — Ma Tai	lb. 6
" Mandarin, — Kwai Lam Ma Tai	" 8
Mushrooms, Fresh, — Shang Ho Ko	" 35
Onion Melon, Amer. — Kam-san Hong Kwa	each 12
Okra	lb. 12
Onions Bombay, — Yeung Chong Tau	" 8
" Green, — Shang Chong	" 6
" Shanghai, — Sheung-hoi Chong Tau	" 6
Parley, — Kun Tsai	lb. 8
Green Peas, — Ching Tau	lb. 1
Potatoes, Sweet, — Pan Shu	" 3
" Shanghai, — Sheung-hoi Shu Tsai	" 3
" Japan, — Yut Fua Shu Tsai	" 8
" American, — Fa Ki Shu Tsai	" 8
" Foochow, — Foo-chow Shu Tsai	" 3
Pumpkin, — Tong Kwa	" 3
Radish, — Hung Lo Pak Tsai	" 12
Rhubarb (Fresh), — Tai Wong	" 12
Sage, — Tse So	" 8
Shallots, — Kam Chung Tau	" 8
Spinach, — Yin Tsai	" 6
Tomatoes, — Wan Ke	" 8
Taro, — Wu Tau	" 6
Turnip, Punti, (Long), — Lo Pak	" 5
" English, — Yeung Lo Pak	" 4
Vegetable Marrow, — Chit	" 4
" (American), — Kam-san Shu Tsai	" 15
Water Cress, — Sai Yeung Tsai	" 6
" Lily root, — Lin Ng u	" 6
Yams, — Ta Shu	" 6
" English, — Yeung Kan Choi	" 1

The above prices are in accordance with the Government list of maximum charges fixed by Proclamation as revised up to the 11th inst. The Proclamation also contained the following schedule of maximum retail prices:—

DIARY OF WAR.

COUNTRIES AT WAR.

Germany against	Britain.
"	Russia.
"	France.
"	Belgium.
Austria against	Serbia.
"	Russia.
"	Britain.
"	France.

Events that Brought It About.

1878.—Berlin Congress charges Austria-Hungary with the occupation of Bosnia and Herzegovina.

1885.—Austria-Hungary gives Serbia from destruction by Bulgaria.

1906.—Tariff war between Austria-Hungary and Serbia.

1908.—Annexation of Bosnia and Herzegovina by Austria-Hungary.

1912.—Serbo-Bulgarian Alliance with a clause against Austria.

1913.—Serbia thrown back from the Adriatic in favour of an independent Albania.

1914.—June 28.—Archduke Franz Ferdinand and Consort assassinated by a Serbian student at Sarajevo.

July 23.—Austro-Hungarian Note delivered to Serbia demanding suppression of Pan-Serbian movement and punishment of accomplices in assassinations. Answer required by 6 p.m. same day.

July 24.—Details of Note published and proved unexpectedly severe. Semi-official *Pester Lloyd* affirms that Germany will suffer no third party to intervene between Austria and Serbia.

July 25.—Russian Cabinet meets; announced that mobilisation proceeds forthwith.

Since Fighting Began.

July 27.—Serbian troops aboard Danube steamer *Zre* on Austrian troops; engagement ensues. Sir Edward Grey announces his efforts to arrange conference of Ambassadors.

July 28.—Austria declares war on Serbia. Germany considers Sir Edward Grey's suggested conference has no prospect of success.

July 30.—British First Fleet leaves Portland under sealed orders. Belgrade in flames.

July 31.—Germany asks Russia for explanation of her mobilisation. Attack on Belgrade continues. Martial law in Germany. London Stock Exchange closed.

August 1.—Austrian Reserve called out. German ultimatum to France and Russia, expiring at noon. Italy declares neutrality. Evidence of Austrian loyalty. Bank of England rate 10 per cent. Germany declares war. First shots fired by Russian frontier patrol on German near Proskien; no casualties.

August 2.—British cabinet meets and adjourns till evening. Cossacks invade Germany near Biala. Germans invade France near Oirey. Germans enter Luxembourg. Germany promises indemnity to Luxembourg.

August 3.—Severe fighting on River Drie between Serbians and Austrians. Patriotic scenes outside Buckingham Palace. Wales decides to raise mounted regiment for service abroad. France protests against German acts of war. Russian Fleet driven into Gulf of Finland by Germans. British Mediterranean Fleet clears for action. Martial law at Malta.

August 4.—Earl Kitchener sails, but is recalled. War declared between Britain and Germany.

August 5.—Germans invade Belgium. Japan to take measures to discharge Treaty obligations to Britain. Germans violate Dutch territory at Tilburg. Russian and German troops in contact on frontier. Bombardment of Liege begun by Germans. Sir John French gazetted Inspector General of British Forces. Admiral Jellicoe becomes supreme commander of the Fleet.

August 6.—German troops reported to have been repulsed by Belgians in fighting near Liege.

Numerous German prizes brought to British ports. Earl Kitchener appointed Secretary for War. H.M.S. Amphion

sinks German mine-layer *Koenigin Luise* and later strikes mine and sinks herself.

August 7.—German Cavalry division routed by Belgians in Luxembourg. Germany asks for armistice; admits 25,000 men are hors de combat.

August 8.—German Cavalry Division crosses Meuse, but is practically annihilated by Belgians. It firmly refuses to fight. Bank of England rate reduced to 5 per cent. British seize South Togoland from Germans and French enter North Togoland. British Government accepts Australia's offer of 20,000 men. French troops enter Alsace-Lorraine.

August 9.—Germans evacuate Luxembourg owing to French advance. Japan issues ultimatum to Germany. German submarine sunk by British warship. Reported that Japan has issued ultimatum against Germany. Earl Kitchener appeals for 100,000 men. Russians enter Austrian territory near the valley of Styria.

August 12.—Belgium reports that German advance guards are falling back on main Army. Terrific cannonading heard from Tongres.

August 13.—Belgians hold their own in first engagement in the open at Hasselt. British Admiralty announces that it is confident of its ability to keep the trade routes open. Great Britain and Austria at war. Belgians victorious in fight with Germans at Haelen. German losses being three-fifths of those engaged. French defeat Germans in a battle along the River Othain; regiment of Dragoons annihilated.

August 14.—Liege still intact. Belgium asks France to accommodate 2,000 German prisoners. Transportation of French troops to Belgium complete; whole force ready to advance. Belgians drive enemy eastward; no German cavalry between Hasselt and Rumillies.

August 15.—French troops enter Belgium at Charleroi. Bavarian Army Corps defeated by French at Ayricourt and Oirey. Cannonade heard at Tullemont; believed to be beginning of the great battle. Germans endeavouring to envelop extreme left of Allied Forces. Russians victorious on the Dnieper; Fourth Austrian Infantry and First Cavalry Regiments annihilated.

August 16.—Japan sends ultimatum to Germany demanding that Kiaochow be handed over to Japan, with a view to eventual restoration to China; answer required by noon on August 23. French Fleet attacks Austrian Fleet off Budua, sinking two ironclads and setting fire to another.

August 17.—Big battle proceeding at Schabatz; rumours of a Serbian victory. Kaiser leaves Berlin for Mainz with Headquarters Staff. French troops advancing all along Alsace-Lorraine. Russians enter Austria by upper course of the Bug and Styria. French Fleet sweeps Adriatic as far as Cattaro. Officially announced that British Expeditionary Force safely lands on French soil.

August 18.—Serbians rout Austrians near Schabatz, annihilating three Regiments. German Crown Prince reported wounded and in hospital. French troops making methodical progress in Alsace-Lorraine. Germans entrenching along Belgian battle front. Belgian Royal Family and Government move to Brussels.

August 19.—Fierce battle proceeding between Belgians and Germans along an extended front. Liege forts still intact. Serbians victorious in fight with 80,000 Austrians. Germans repulsed in again attempting to cross the Meuse near Dinant.

August 20.—Majority of Italian cabinet said to favour intervention on the side of the Triple Entente. Russians occupy Gumbinnen, capturing twelve guns and many prisoners. German forces cross the Meuse between Liege and Namur. French forces reach Moerhingen, south-east of Metz. French occupy Guebwiller, in Alsace. Russians enter East Prussia and occupy Lyk. French recapture Mulhausen at the point of the bayonet. Germans occupy Brussels.

August 21.—At request of Canadian Government, Duke of Connaught remains Governor General during the war. French troops achieve brilliant success

between Mulhausen and Altkirch, capturing 24 guns. Germans retreating on the Rhine. Belgian Army retires to Antwerp in good order and is ready to co-operate with the Allies. Understood that Britain arranges £10,000,000 loan to Belgium. Germany not yet replied to Japanese ultimatum.

August 22.—Germans impose war levies of £2,000,000 and £8,000,000 respectively on Province of Liege and City of Brussels. Canadian House of Commons pass war appropriation of \$50,000,000. Serbians rout Austrians along the Drina. Russian successes reported at Gumbinnen and in Galicia. France protests against German use of dum-dum bullets. Press Bureau announces that military position of Allies is satisfactory. Germans occupy Alost and Western. German artillery attack on Namur begun.

August 23.—Japan declares war on Germany.

August 24.—French Foreign Minister announces that contact has been established between the forces all along the line without advantage to either side. Japan begins bombardment of Tsingtau. Russians occupy Arys, west of Lyck. Serbians clear the country at Lwizitz, Lezhnitsa and Schabatz, defeating Austrian column. Serbians ready to cross the Save and invade Hungary. Belgians clear country around Antwerp. Big battle in progress between allies and Germans; Earl of Leven dangerously wounded. Namur falls to Germans. Charle-roi taken and re-taken.

August 25.—Italian Premier announces that Italy will not abandon neutrality. Heavy fighting in Belgium between Allied Forces and Germany; enormous losses; British casualties total 2,000. British and French forces fall back on covering positions; Germans unable to carry out counter-attack. Four Namur forts still intact. Germans bombard Malines, but Belgians retaliate and drive them towards Vilvorde.

August 26.—Russians continue on offensive on East Prussian frontier. German forces being compelled to retreat on Koenigsberg. Russian advances in East Prussia continues. Togoland surrenders to British.

August 27.—French continue to advance between the Vosges and Nancy. Russians occupy Allenstein and continue their advance.

August 28.—British Fleet sinks three German cruisers and two destroyers off Heligoland. Russians secure victory at Rymnikoff and approach within 20 miles of Lemberg, capturing 4,000 prisoners. Announced that Russians completely invest Koenigsberg. Belgians rout a German Army Corps, which withdraws in disorder to Louvain.

August 29.—German troops being withdrawn from Belgium, owing to Russian advance. Earl Kitchener announces that two Divisions and a Cavalry Division from India are being sent to France.

August 30.—Apia, in German Samoa, surrenders to expeditionary force from New Zealand.

August 31.—Allies occupy line extending from mouth of the Somme inland along the river, past the fortresses of La Fere and Laon, towards Mezieres. Fighting reported at Bapaume; 25 miles from Amiens. Fresh German troops appear along Russian frontier; battle continues along whole Austrian front. announced that German destruction in Louvain arouses intense indignation in America. French gain a considerable success at Guise. Australian Premier calls for second expeditionary force.

Sept. 1.—German Cavalry Corps marches on Forest of Compiègne, and is engaged by British, who capture ten guns.

Sept. 2.—List of British casualties published. Details:—Officers killed, 36; wounded, 37; missing, 95. Men killed, 127; wounded, 829; missing, 4,183. Russians sustain reverse in local engagement in East Prussia but defeat three Austrian Army Corps near Lemberg, capturing 150 guns and inflicting enormous losses on enemy. Japanese occupy seven Islands of Kiaochow, and remove 1,000 mines. French Government removes to Bordeaux for purely military reasons.

September 3.—Russians defeat Austrians and occupy Lemberg. Additional list of British casualties issued. General Gallieni issues

proclamation saying he will defend Paris to the end.

September 4.—Russians occupy Hualicz. Announced that in seven days' fighting, Russians have captured 40,000 prisoners. New British recruits total 230,000. Announced that Germans continue to leave the entrenched camp of Paris on their right, marching south-east. Germans evacuate Compiègne and Senlis districts. Great patriotic demonstration at the Guildhall.

September 5.—German squadron sinks 15 British fishing boats in North Sea, the crews being taken prisoners. Announced that Britain, France and Russia mutually engage not to conclude peace separately during the war.

September 6.—Press Bureau announces that in recent fighting British casualties total 15,000 and German losses thrice that number. Austrians make fruitless attempt to pierce Russian lines, losing 5,000 prisoners.

September 7.—Announced that H.M.S. Pathfinder struck a mine off the East coast and rapidly foundered. Official report issued stating that German enveloping movement is abandoned; British superiority over Germans clearly demonstrated. Allies' success over Germans at St. Quentin officially confirmed. Germans lose 3,000 men in a terrific encounter west of Malines; further losses sustained owing to

opening of dykes to the south-east of Antwerp. Germans destroy Dinant by shell-fire and incendiaries. Announced that altogether 12 Austrian divisions have been completely destroyed by Russians near Lemberg.

September 8.—Russians capture Mikolajoff and Riwurika, and convert Galicia into Russian Province. British casualties to date:—Officers: killed, 63; wounded, 162; missing, 230. Men: killed, 212; wounded, 1,081; missing, 13,413.

Germans retire before the British and cross the Marne. Fifth French Army meets with equal success, making many captures. Germans suffer severely all along the line. No change in Alsace. Viceroy of India announces that 70,000 Indian troops are already on the way to the front. In the House of Commons, a summary of offers of service, money, etc., made in India to the Viceroy, is read; greeted with cheer after cheer.

September 10.—Forces of 80,000 Germans harrying through Belgium to assist defeated Right Wing in France. British forces cross the Marne; enemy retreat 25 miles.

Sept. 11.—German retreat continues; announced that in four days the Allies have advanced 37.12 miles. British squadrons make a complete sweep of the North Sea; no German ship seen.

Sept. 12.—Whole German right wing falling back in disorder.

er, Allies pursuing them. German cavalry reported exhausted. Provinces of Antwerp and Limburg entirely free of enemy. Australian Squadron occupies Herberstshöhe, German. New Guinea. French troops occupy Soissons and Luneville. German left wing retreating.

Sept. 13.—Announced that Allies' victory becoming more and more complete everywhere. Germans evacuate Nancy region after a ten days' attack; casualties, 20,000 men at Nancy and 11,000 men at Luneville.

Sept. 14.—Germans evacuate Amiens, and give way at Revigny and Brabant-le-roi. Crown Prince's Army driven back French territory on east frontier free of enemy. Russians capture 8,000 prisoners and great quantities of war material at Riwurika, and occupy Czernowitz, Serbians defeat 90,000 Austrians at the angle of the Rava Dina and Save. Announced that German cruiser *Hela* was sunk by hostile submarine.

Sept. 16.—Crown Prince's Army driven further back. Allies occupy Rheims; 800 prisoners captured on the right of the British. Announced that Brigadier General N. Findlay is killed. Sixteen hundred German prisoners landed in England.

Sept. 17.—Germans halt in their retreat and take up entrenched positions; Battle of the

Aisne begins. Austrian armies evacuating Galicia, in a state of complete rout. Announced that Government of India bears cost of Indian Expeditionary Force.

Sept. 18, 19 and 20.—Battle of the Aisne continues, German counter-attacks failing. Germans fire on Rheims Cathedral, setting historic building on fire.

Sept. 22.—H.M. ships *Aboukir*, *Cressy* and *Hogue* sunk by German submarines in the North Sea. Battle of the Aisne continues without appreciable change in the situation.

Sept. 23 to 26.—The great battle continues; German counter-attacks being everywhere repulsed. Land fighting begins around Tsingtau.

Sept. 27 Capital of the Cameroons surrenders unconditionally to British Force.

Sept. 28 and 29.—Battle of the Aisne continues, Allies beating back severe attacks by the enemy.

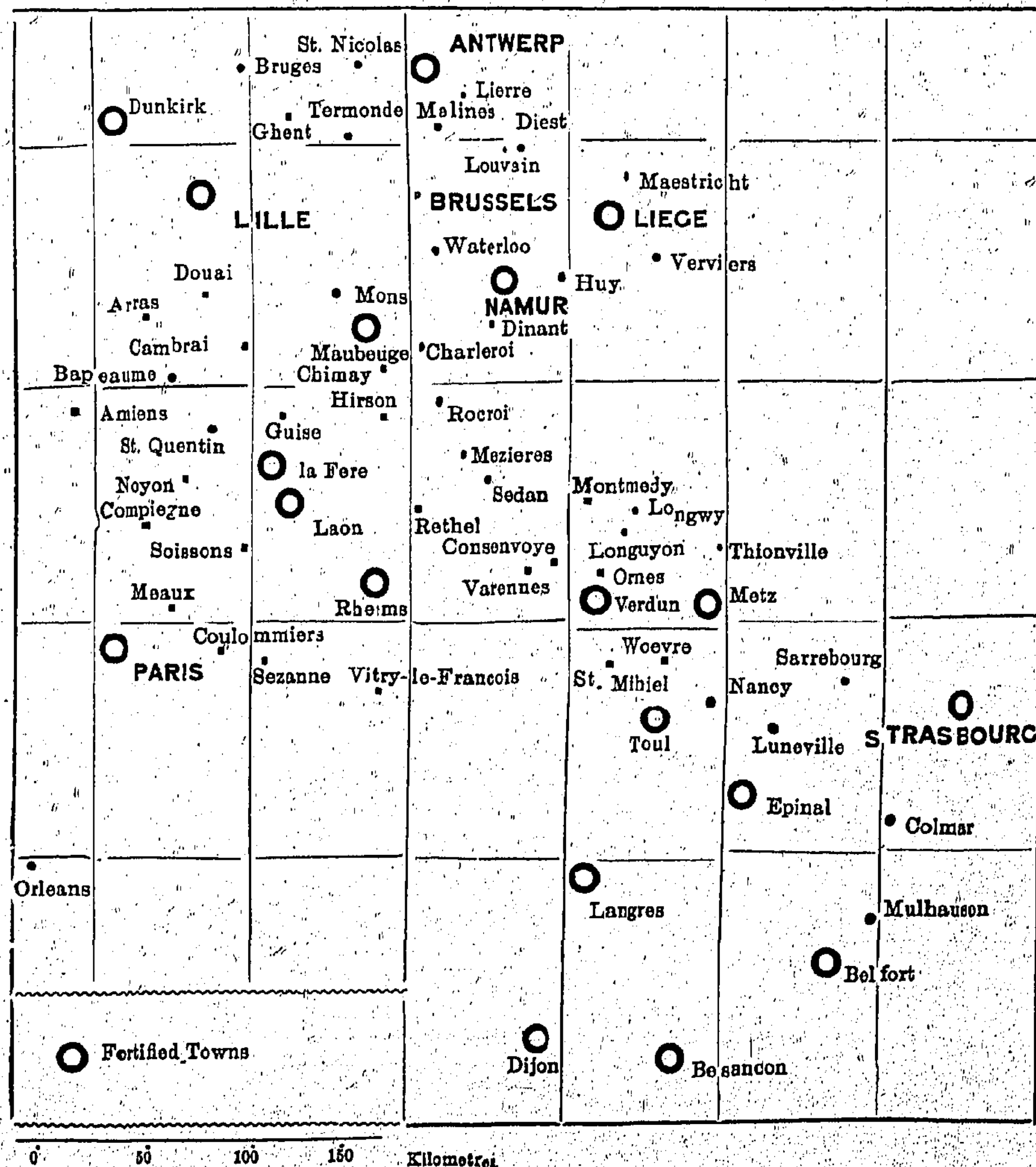
Sept. 30.—Big battle continues in favour of Allies, who make slight progress all along the line. Germans bombard Antwerp, but are repulsed. Russians continue to progress and are reported halting way to Buda Pest.

Oct. 1.—Announced that H.M.S. *Cumberland* has captured nine German liners and one gunboat in Cameroon River. Allies' position in France reported entirely satisfactory.

THE WAR.

Plan of the Great Battlefield, Showing Fortified Towns, etc.

(CROSS LINES WITHIN THE PLAN ARE THOSE OF LONGITUDE AND LATITUDE.)



The above is a plan showing the area most affected in the present hostilities between the British, French and Belgian troops and the German forces. Latest advices are to the effect that the great battle continues all along the line. The allies, having repulsed all the enemy's attacks, have taken the offensive at various points on the Left Wing. The Belgians are occupying strong positions on the Nethe, having repulsed two attacks with heavy losses to the Germans.

Commercial

NOTICES

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Pedder Street. (Adjoining Hongkong Hotel Main Entrance)
Telephone No. 696.

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WITH PER AND BRUSH
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MAKE IT A HABIT--USE REGULARLY.

Perfect sanitation being so necessary for health, disinfection is imperative. Make a practice of using IZAL every day--just a little, diluted with water--pouring it down drains, sinks and w.c.s and sprinkling it in dustbins or other harbours of filth. IZAL, because it positively kills disease germs, stops infection and instantly removes bad smells. IZAL--the guaranteed disinfectant of unrivalled strength--is the modern high power germicide. Officially adopted throughout the British Empire.



TRIUMPH OF CONCENTRATION.

Mixes equally well with salt, brackish or fresh water.
Write for Free Booklets--"Practical Disinfection" and "Rules of Health."

One Gallon of IZAL makes 400 gallons of efficient disinfecting fluid.

AGENTS:

W. R. LOXLEY & CO.,
YORK BUILDINGS.

vide for the work of relief. Thus the heart of the people will be settled and the market price for foodstuffs will be kept down. The means devised is an excellent one, and should the various districts be instructed to raise funds for the purchase there will be no doubt that the corn ring of rice will be avoided. The shortage or loss incurred by the purchase and resale can be made up at the end, when the work of relief is over. Therefore this Ministry can see no reason why large funds should be allotted for this purpose, as \$150,000 have already been raised by the Finance Bureau for the purpose.

Germany's Overseas Trade.
It may be pointed out that if England is already suffering from the upheaval in its early stages, there can be no question whatever that Germany is a still greater sufferer. Through the action of our fleet, our trade with other than European countries is continuing, though possibly not at the same rate that existed a month ago; but matters in this respect are improving. Late figures of Germany's total trade are wanting; but an idea of its magnitude may be gained from the fact that her imports during 1912-13 had a sterling value of 257,800,000, while her exports during the same 12 months were valued at 238,121,000. This gives a total of imports and exports of something approaching £1,100,000,000, equal to, say, an average during that period of something like 200,000,000 sterling per month. These colossal figures will give some idea of the manner in which Germany must suffer in the event of the war being unduly prolonged. It may be mentioned that during 1912 Germany took over 240,000,000 worth of British produce, while, on the other hand, she exported to this country in the same year over 270,000,000 worth, so that the complete cessation of business with this country alone is a very serious item in the economic life of Germany. According to a recent work by a great German economist Germany's colonial Empire now embraces an area of 2,900,000 square kilometres, and is therefore about five times as large as the German Empire. The native population may be estimated at more than 11,000,000; the white population exceeds 27,000, whereas it was not quite 10,000 ten years ago.

The Tapioa Trade.
A British consular report on the commerce of Havre notes that at one time practically the whole of the French trade in tapioa was supplied from Singapore and Penang, but of late years Java has considerably increased in yield, with improved quality.

Supply of Rice for Chekiang.
The Chinese Ministry of Finance has submitted a petition to the President to the effect that a petition was received from the Governor of Chekiang stating that on account of the drought it is expected that there will be a bad harvest. In the year of good harvest this province has also to depend upon neighbouring provinces for the supply of rice, and in view of the coming disaster it is important that more supply should be asked for. Therefore the Chief of the Finance Bureau has been instructed to raise a loan of \$100,000 locally and send reliable men to purchase rice from the neighbouring provinces to supply the want of the people. The Magistrates of the various districts should raise funds locally to purchase rice from the men sent to the neighbouring provinces for same, to be resold to the people, so that there will be no possibility of cornering of rice by the wicked merchants. However, \$100,000 are insufficient for such purposes, and therefore it is requested that a large sum of money be allotted for this purpose, etc. As the drought in Chekiang is sure to result in a shortage of the supply of foodstuffs of the people, it is important to take up measures now to provide for the work of relief.

The direct trade of Germany with her colonies, which in 1896 amounted to only m.11,000,000, now far exceeds m.100,000,000. The manifestation of progress in the German colonies, says the authority we have quoted, is only one chapter out of the general manifestation of German enterprise in foreign countries, and particularly over the seas. Their commercial, manufacturing, and agricultural undertakings, although rooted in a foreign soil, are an important support for Germany's position in the world's business. This is especially true of the works of civilisation on the grandest scale which German enterprise and German capital have created in the course of the past few decades in non-European countries--the great electrical undertakings, irrigation systems, and especially railways, which--like the Baghdad Railway and the Shantung Railway--open up new, under German direction, extensive regions and develop them into sources of supply for the import trade and into markets for exports. London and China Express.

Tuberculosis.
All French and English words have disappeared from shop fronts in Berlin and it is considered unpatriotic, even to use them in conversation. Among the banned words formerly in common use may be mentioned "robes," "manteaux," "tailor-made," "manicure," "English clothing," and similar trade expressions. As shown by recent Mandates the Government has paid special attention to the Magistrates of the country. As they are officials in close contact with the people, and their responsibility is to protect the districts and to secure peace and order for the people, their actions have therefore great effect upon the general administration of the Government. The Government is of opinion that it is unjust to give them so small a salary and expect so much from them. In the local official system, which was promulgated some time ago, the monthly salary of a Magistrate is only between \$20 and \$30. Therefore instructions have been issued to the Ministry of Interior to the effect that the temporary local official system with regard to the salary of Magistrates should be revised and that higher rates should be allowed them. Peking Gazette.

PUBLIC COMPANIES

THE HONGKONG ELECTRIC CO., LTD.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Scrip Certificates for 13 Shares issued as under--
11th March 1899 17296/9
27th May 1899 17258/9. 23504.
27th June 1896 17719/21. 19154.
21947/8.

In the name of Joao A. Da Luz (Deceased) of Hongkong, have been lost, and should the same not be produced before the 13th proximo, new Scrip Certificates will be issued in favour of the said Joao A. Da Luz (deceased), and no transaction taking place under Scrip Certificates issued on the above-mentioned dates will be recognised by the Company.
GIBB, LIVINGSTON & Co.,
Agents.
Hong Kong, 28th September, 1914.

THE DAIRY FARM CO., LTD.

NOTICE TO SHAREHOLDERS

THE EIGHTEENTH ORDINARY YEARLY MEETING of Shareholders in the above Company will be held at the Company's Town Office, 2 Lower Albert Road, Hongkong, on Saturday, 10th October, 1914, at 12.15 p.m. for the purpose of presenting the Report of the Directors and Statement of Accounts to 31st July, 1914.

THE TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 1st to 10th October, 1914, both days inclusive.

By order
M. MANUK,
Secretary.

IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONGKONG.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

In the matter of the Companies Ordinance 1911

and

In the matter of the Hongkong Fire Insurance Co., Ltd.

NOTICE is hereby given that a Petition was on the 20th day of August, 1914, presented to the Supreme Court of Hongkong by the above named Company to confirm an alteration of the said Company's objects proposed to be effected by a Special Resolution of the Company unanimously passed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 14th day of June 1914 and subsequently unanimously confirmed at an Extraordinary General Meeting of the said Company held on the 30th day of June 1914 and which Resolution runs as follows:--

"That the provisions of the 'Company's Memorandum of Association with respect to its object' be altered so as to read as in the Petition signed by the Chairman of the Meeting for the purposes of 'identification'."

And notice is further given that the said Petition is directed to be heard before His Honour Mr. Henry Jessy Johnston Gompertz Acting Chief Justice of the said Court on Wednesday the 21st day of October 1914 at 10.30 o'clock in the forenoon and any person interested in the said Company whether as Creditor policy holder or otherwise desirous to oppose the making of the said alteration under the above Ordinance should appear at the time of hearing by himself or his Counsel for the purpose and a copy of the said Petition will be furnished to any such person requiring the same by the undersigned the Company's Solicitors on payment of the regulated charge for the same.
Dated the 21st day of August, 1914.
DEACON, LOOKER, DEACON & HARTON,
1, Des Voeux Road, Central, Hongkong,
Solicitors for the Company.

NOTICES

NOTICE.

THE COMPANIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES, to inform the public that during the present hostilities in Europe, their Mail Steamers will not call at Hongkong, Shanghai, Kobe and Yokohama--the last port of call being Haiphong, until further notice.

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PORCELAIN FILLINGS.
The Latest Improvements toward Lasting Workmanship and Painless Operations. No charge for examinations. Fees moderate. Diploma. Tokyo.
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Telephone 62.

NOTICES.

SURCHARGED STAMPS--WAR SOUVENIRS.

IMPERIAL INDIAN RELIEF FUND.

MYSORE & COORG BRANCH.

President Lt.-Col Sir H. DALY, K.C.I.E., C.S.I.

The Committee of the above branch have decided to issue Souvenir Stamps of the value of Rupee One, Annas Four and Annas Two in connection with the above fund.

The stamps adopted are, by permission of H. H. The Maharajah, the Mysore General stamps surcharged with the words "Imperial Indian Relief Fund."

They are of no value beyond that of serving as a Souvenir of the Great War now raging in Europe and as receipts for contribution of small amount, and, as all stamps issued have to be accounted for, purchasers of them can rest assured that every anna subscribed in this way will reach its proper destination.

Apply to
E. O. REYNOLDS,
Residency Road,
Bangalore,
Bangalore, 31st August 1914.

NOTICE.

THE OVER-SEAS CLUB.

Any members of the above wishing to form a branch in Hongkong are requested to send their names and addresses to "PATRIOTIC" c/o "Hongkong Telegraph."

NOTICE.

WE have sold to Dinshaw Sorabjee Paowalla the stock in trade of the grocery business carried on by us at No. 14 Queen's Road Central. Mr. Paowalla will carry on the business of a grocer and provision merchant at No. 14 Queen's Road Central under the name of Ruttojee & Company, on the same line as hitherto done by us and our esteemed customers are kindly requested to attend to the purchaser the same support and patronage that they have accorded to us during the past so many years.

The Wine & Spirit business will be carried on by us as before at No. 12 Queen's Road Central.
H. RUTTONJEE & SON,
Hongkong, 1st October, 1914.

NOTICE.

I, the undersigned HORMUSJEE RUTTONJEE, hereby give notice that the partnership formerly existing between myself and Jehangir H. Ruttonjee under the style of H. Ruttonjee & Son was dissolved on the 27th day of June, 1913 and that my interest and responsibility in the future dealings of that firm ceased on that date.

I further give notice that I have this day revoked all powers of attorney heretofore given by me to my son the said Jehangir H. Ruttonjee and that the said Jehangir H. Ruttonjee has no authority to sign my name.

Dated the 2nd day of October, 1914.

With reference to the above advertisement notice is hereby given that the business of H. Ruttonjee & Son has been carried on by me Jehangir Hormusjee Ruttonjee alone since the 27th June 1913, the date of dissolution of partnership between myself and Hormusjee Ruttonjee.

Dated 5th October, 1914.
J. H. RUTTONJEE.

SINGON & CO.

Established A. D. 1880.
IRON, STEEL, METAL AND HARDWARE MERCHANTS. Wholesale and Retail Ironmongers, Pig Iron and Foundry Coke Importers. General Storekeepers and Shipchangers, Nos. 35 and 37, Hing Loong Street, (2nd Street west of Central Market) Telephone No. 515.

PEAK TRAMWAY CO. LIMITED.

TIME TABLE.

WEEK DAYS.			
1.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	1.00 A.M. to 5.00 A.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
5.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M.	5.00 A.M. to 12.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
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1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	1.00 P.M. to 2.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	2.00 P.M. to 3.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	3.00 P.M. to 4.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	4.00 P.M. to 5.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	5.00 P.M. to 6.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	6.00 P.M. to 7.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	7.00 P.M. to 8.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	8.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	9.00 P.M. to 10.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	10.00 P.M. to 11.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	11.00 P.M. to 12.00 P.M.	Every 15 Min.	10 Min.
12.00 P.M. to 1.00 P.M.	12.00 P.M. to		

